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Roll 4

RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE:

COMMUNICATIONS FROM SPECIAL AGENTS

Volume 4

October 1, 1804 - May 14, 1819

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Washington: 1943

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "4 / Special Agents / 1812-1817 / Alexander Scott / Anthony Morris / William Shaler / Christopher Hughes / Jacob Lewis / Edward Coles / G. D. Worthington / Department / of State." No letters from Shaler and Worthington are included in this volume, though lists of their letters, to be found elsewhere among the records of the Department of State, have been inserted. The volume contains the following communications to the Department of State:

From Alexander Scott, agent of the United States for the relief of earthquake sufferers at La Guayra, Venezuela: letters from Baltimore (April 21 - May 16, 1812), Georgetown (May 9, 1812), Caracas (November 7, 1812), Puerto Cavello (February 10, 1813), Saint Thomas (April 5, 1813), and Puerto Rico (April 17, 1813), and a letter of May 10, 1815, dealing with Scott's accounts. Instructions and enclosures from the Secretary of State (May 14, 1812) are also included, in addition to a list of letters from Scott that are not contained in the volume but are to be found elsewhere among the records of the Department of State.

From Anthony Morris, agent of the United States to Spain: letters from Cádiz (December 17, 1813 - January 22, 1814) and Madrid (May 12 and December 15, 1815), in addition to a list of his letters that are not included in this volume but are to be found elsewhere among the records of the Department of State.

From Christopher Hughes, agent of the United States to adjust claims growing out of the seizure of American ships at Cartagena, Colombia: letters from Baltimore (March 14-16, 1816), Boston (April 9, 1816), and the Macedonian in Chesapeake Bay (July 6, 1816).

From Jacob Lewis, agent to Cumaná, Venezuela, and Maracaibo, later agent for commerce and seamen of the United States at Port au Prince, Haiti: a letter from Port au Prince (October 1, 1804) and later letters from an unnamed place (May 1, 1817), Perth Amboy (July 10, 1817 - March 12, 1818), Washington (January 25, 1819), and Perth Amboy (May 14, 1819), in addition to a list of his letters that are not included in this volume but are to be found elsewhere among the records of the Department of State.

From Edward Coles, bearing despatches from Saint Petersburg: letters from Hamburg (December 14, 1816) and Amsterdam (December 23, 1816).

In referring to this volume, scholars may wish to indicate that it is among the records of the Department of State in The National Archives. Since the leaves upon which the letters are mounted are numbered, and the leaves of each agent's letters are numbered separately, citation by folio number might cause confusion. The following form of citation is therefore suggested: State Department, Special Agents, vol. 4, letter of Jacob Lewis, March 28, 1818.

ALEXANDER SCOTT

MAY 14, 1812

VENEZUELA

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

Scott, Alexander

1812. - 1813.

See Vol 1 La Guayra Desp.

March 26 - 1812. Baltimore

April 11 " "

May 16 " "

Nov. 16 " Caracas

Jan 1 1813 La Guayra

Jan 4 " "

Miscellaneous Letters

May 21 1816

Nov 13 1820.

also

Dec 12 1812 from Jacob Clement

Baltimore 21st April 1812

Sir

I had the honor of receiving your favor of the 7th Instant, and have accordingly remained in this place, with no uneasiness or impatience, except that arising from the necessity of my living with a large family, in a town, a situation unavoidably involving a very heavy expence. But I again repeat, that your convenience and time are mine, nor should I now have written but for information lately received from South America. You will have observed by the papers, that the province of Venezuela has recently experienced one of those tremendous convulsions of nature, with which certain countries are occasionally visited. By this awful catastrophe, some of her most opulent and populous cities have been prostrated, and many of the inhabitants overwhelmed in the ruins. I am informed by a gentleman of this place, whose commercial interests, and connections, are in that country, and whose Vessel brought the intelligence, that the desolation and distress, produced by these disastrous occurrences are beyond example. Many of the survivors have been reduced from affluence to indigence, and are de-

stitute of the necessaries of life, the scarcity of provisions being added to the catalogue of their misfortunes.

The almost total subversion of Laguyra, the store-house of the country, having deprived them of the supplies from which they depended for subsistance. Under these circumstances, it has occured to me, that the Government might probably feel disposed to indulge their native feelings of generosity and sympathy, in administering to the wants of the unhappy sufferers, and in affording that relief, which would no doubt be highly acceptable. Such an act of philanthropy, besides adding to the lustre of the American character, I should imagine, be eminently grateful and popular with the Government and people of that country; to succour the distressed, and comfort the afflicted, being not less noble and magnanimous among nations, than among individuals. The Embargo, it will be recollected, at present obstructs those channels, thro which they have usually obtained their supplies. In offering these remarks, permit me, emphatically to add, that far be it from me, to presume to advise or instruct those, of whose superior wisdom, and liberal sentiments, I justly entertain the most exalted opinion. I only mean to represent, what I am informed is the present state of that country, leaving the result to those, who are much more capable of forming a cor-

view of the subject. I do not in consequence of these
formidable disasters, feel my apprehensions excited, nor
my inclination to visit South America, abated. In review-
ing the history of similar phenomena, it will appear that
Earthquakes do not in general rapidly succeed each
other, and in proportion to the violence of the concussion,
so is the interval of exemption augmented — It is pos-
sible that these countries, lately the theatre of such terrific
scenes, will enjoy a long security from similar cala-
mities. A much more rational and substantial cause
of alarm, with me, arises from the insalubrity of the cli-
mate, so fatal in various places to Strangers, and against
the influence of which no care or prudence can afford pro-
tection. I am informed by the gentleman above alluded to,
that there is no doubt of these people establishing an in-
dependent government, and that they desire nothing more
ardently than to cultivate the friendship of the U. States, and
to be acknowledged as a nation by them. I owe an apology
for having trespassed so long on your time and
I am Sir with very great
respect
Your most obedt Servt

Sir

Baltimore April 27th 1812 3

It has ever been repugnant to my feelings to be importunate, a troublesome to my friends; and after having written to you several times I feel a reluctance at again trespassing on your time. I however think it proper to state to you my situation here, as it relates to expence, which I am enabled to do the more circumstantially, as my Bill was this morning presented to me. On my arrival here, calculating on a speedy departure, I located myself at a Tavern; but afterwards anticipating some delay, as well to lessen the expence, as to obtain a more retired situation, I endeavored to procure lodgings in a boarding house. This attempt however, proved fruitless, houses of that description being unable, or unwilling to accommodate large families—

The necessity therefore of remaining here, has produced an account, at the exorbitancy of which I was much astonished, the charge being twenty one Dollars a day, for the board of my family,

exclusive of fines, the total amount seven hundred and fifty one dollars! Expecting my stay [illegible] to be so short, I made no bargain, and Mr Gadsby, contrary to the opinion I had formed of his character, availed himself of this circumstance, and has in my opinion egregiously imposed on me.

I have taken the liberty of giving you this information, as the expence is daily accumulating and there is no remedy or alternative, until I have the honor of hearing from you. I have always been addicted to habits of economy, as well from choice, as motives of prudence, I therefore feel some uneasiness in my present predicament, wishing as little to subject the Government to any unnecessary expence, as to infringe on my own private funds.

With the highest respect
I have the honor to be Sir
Yr Mo: Obed[t] Serv[t]

P.S. In addition to the foregoing account I omitted to add that my expences to this place including stage hire accommodation, and a waggon for my baggage amounted to fifty two dollars.

W. Scott:
April 27. 1812.

N. Scott 5 812

Baltimore May 7th 1812

Dear Sir, private

I had the honor of receiving your private letter by todays Mail. I very much regret the expence incurred here - Had I anticipated the delay great part of it might have been avoided. A person domiciliated under his own roof, may regulate his expences by practicing economy to any extent he pleases but in a tavern the case is very different. In a letter to you shortly after my arrival here, I expressed a wish to shorten my progress to diminish expence, and had I been apprised of the long detention it might in some measure have been avoided by living in a different manner, and in a manner much more agreeable and comfortable to a family — But as I was daily expecting to hear from you I was in a state of readiness

and indeed I may add supremacy over peace
.- But this I sincerely attributed to your
being much occupied with business of magnitude — Any arrangement on the subject
agreeable to yourself and conformable to
your rules and ideas of propriety will be satisfactory to me, and you be it from me to wish
you to depart from any system, or infringe an
regulation on my account — My detention here
did not arise from any act of mine or accord
with own inclination, as I could have wished
to have avoided the South-American sickly
Season in a winter on the coast of that Country
The Government knows best to whom to
confide the superintendence of the Flour and the
can have escaped me nor do I wish to dispense
Gen Mason of any pecuniary emoluments
if such should be annexed to the execution of
the trust — But if the government think fit
to repose in me that confidence, as if it is
charitable donation, I am willing to execute the
purchase without any commission, except

my expences. I am satisfied I can do it on as good
terms as any other person, as I can avail myself
of the aid of a man of understanding and highly respectable mercantile friend, who has been as extensively engaged in commerce as any man in America and I presume there is no little place
for the purchase of a large quantity of flour
and chartering Vessels than Baltimore.

My compensation after my arrival at the place
of destination, was understood, as you observe,
as coinciding with that of the Barbary Consuls. The
ral calamity sustained by Caracas has so much
very much changed the place from the idea I first
entertained of it, and involved the inhabitants in
such gloom and distress, as renders it by no means
a desirable place of residence. Altho I am under
no apprehension of Earthquakes, yet had I not
arranged my plans and disposed of my property
with a view to a distant residence I should
have declined the present appointment, and rely
myself on your friendship for some future em-
ployment — but under existing circumstances it is
not convenient to retreat — Should the Flour

be punished and shipped from any port at a distance from this place, it will be adding considerably to the expence, and attended with inconvenience for me to embark in either of the Vessells carrying it, and if shipped here it can be dispatched in a week — But this is for your own decision. It will be saving time, the commissions on the purchase, hereby sent, if approved of. Advice to me should be the provisions are sent from hence. I must again repeat that whatever you may consider proper and just with regard to my expences will meet my approbation. As I have made some purchases of necessary furniture and goods, and my stay here has so very far exceeded my expectations, my funds are exhausted, and I should esteem it a favor if you would forward me whatever amount you may determine on for my expences as soon as convenient to which I could wish no half year delay added if agreeable. If convenient I should be happy to hear from you by Monday. Please to accept my best wishes for your health and happiness. I am Dear Sir very respectfully your most obed. & Hble Servt

Dear Sir

Geo: Town May 9th 1812

I had a conversation with Mr Gallatin today and mentioned to him the circumstances which I considered pertinent to the subject. He has made, I think, a judicious distribution of the provision to be shipped, part of which will be assigned to Baltimore. Should he give me the agency of the exportation to be exported from Baltimore, the amount proceeding from the commissions shall be applied to the payment, pro tanto, of my expenses, and will leave the event of that evil. In chartering the Vessel from Baltimore, it would be well to make a stipulation with regard to my passage, and this is a subject which Mr Gallatin thinks attached to yours, and not to his department. My sea-stores I wish to find myself, and hope for nothing but the Cabin. Perhaps, if it is not inconsistent with the dignity of the U. States

a has been practiced, it might be advisable to obtain protections from the French and British Ministers to prevent capture. It has been practiced by both France and England in voyages of discovery, and those expeditions which tend to the benefit of Mankind

With regard to my expenses it would give me much pleasure to make such an Arrangement as would be agreeable to you, and at the same time relieve me from disbursing them out of my own funds—

With great respect

I have the

Honor

to be

Your Obedt Servt

Wm Tudor

Mr. Scott.

May 9. 1812

Recd Scott
9th May 1812.

James Monroe Esquire
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir, Baltimore May 14th 1812

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

dollars ~~be sufficient~~ to a ~~Minister~~ ~~to~~ ~~Spain~~
below — I shall still incur a further expense
in providing for my Sea voyage — I shall
be entitled ~~to~~ ~~$ 625~~ ~~a~~ ~~commission~~ on the
purchases ~~made here~~. This ~~I presume~~ will
leave a balance of expence of eight
or nine hundred dollars (including ~~my~~ ~~passage~~ ~~money~~
~~to Spain~~) ~~in their estimate~~
~~I must again repeat that any arrangement you~~
~~may make will be agreeable to me~~ ~~If you~~
~~think proper to do so I shall be satisfied to~~
~~Deduct my Commission for the expences and~~
~~be allowed~~
the balance ~~above specified~~. I think ~~there was~~
~~the~~ ~~about~~ the sum I mentioned to you
before leaving Washington — ~~so I shall be satisfied~~
however you may settle it. ~~It would be an accom~~
~~modation to me to have it~~ ~~soon~~ as
agreed or indeed a whole one if convenient and
perfectly agreeable to you

I am Dear Sir
with great respect
your ~~most~~ ~~obedt~~ ~~Servt~~
Gouverneur Morris

~~Expences~~
Wagon for baggage &c
Hire ... 27
Expences ... 10
Landing Tole ... 250
Boarding ~~Tole~~ ... 150
$847

W. Scott.

May 14. 1812

Mr Scott

James Monroe Esquire

Secretary of State

Washington City

Sir,

Baltimore May 16th 1812

I had the honor of receiving your favor of the 15th with the enclosed instructions, to which I shall duly conform myself in the discharge of the duties, appertaining to the capacity in which I am employed.

No exertions shall be wanting on my part to promote, to utmost of my ability, the interests of the United States, and to preserve the confidence with which I am honored, shall be the invariable objects of my Zeal.

Should the weather be favorable the Vessels will be dispatched in a very few days.

Mr Lowry's letter shall be forwarded as directed.

I have the honor to be
Sir with great respect
Yr. Obt. Servt
Alex. Hall

FREE

James Monroe Esquire
Secretary of State
Washington City

Maj. Genl. Scott
May 16. 1812.

Department of State

Sir, May 14 - 1812

Having some time since apprized you of your appointment to the Caraccas, I have now to inform you, that the President wishes you to proceed there, without delay, in discharge of the duties of the trust confided to you. You will obtain a passage in one of the vessels by which the provisions, procured in compliance with a late act of Congress, for the Government of Venezuela, will be forwarded.

I cannot better convey to you an idea of the duties which you will have to perform with the Gov.t of Venezuela, than by communicating to you a copy of the instructions which were given to the Agent of the United States at Buenos Ayres. The independence of the provinces of Venezuela, forms an essential difference between their situation

and

and that of the other provinces of Spain in America; but still, until their independence is more formally acknowledged by the United States, it cannot materially affect your duties. Until such acknowledgment may be made your Agency will be of a character suited to the case, for which you will receive herewith credential letters such as are held by the agent of the United States at Buenos Ayres.

A principal motive in delaying to recognize in greater form the Independence of the Gov^t of Venezuela proceeds from a desire to ascertain how far those provinces are competent to its support, by which is to be understood the intelligence of the people and their union and decision in its favor. If the people are resolved to maintain their independence their success seems to be inevitable. The United States take a sincere interest in it from generous sentiments and from a conviction also that in many ways it will prove reciprocally advantageous. France favors it

it, and Great Britain will not long oppose it, if she does at all, by force, or by exposing herself to war. Nothing however would be more absurd than for the United States to acknowledge their independence in form, until it was evident, that the people themselves were resolved and able to support it. Should a counter-revolution take place after such acknowledgment, the United States would sustain an injury without having rendered any advantage to the people.

A friendly communication may, in the mean time, be preserved, with the same advantage, as if their independence had been thus formally acknowledged. The United States are disposed to render to the Government of Venezuela, in its relations with foreign powers, all the good offices that they may be able. Instructions have been already given to their Ministers at Paris, St. Petersburg and London, to make known to those Courts, that the United States take an interest in the independence

of

of the Spanish provinces.

It will be your duty to make yourself acquainted with the state of the public mind, in the provinces of Venezuela, and in all the adjoining provinces of Spain; their competence to self Government; state of political and other intelligence; their relations with each other; the spirit which prevails generally among them as to independence; their disposition towards the United States; towards old Spain, England and France. And in case of their final dismemberment from the parent Country, what bond will hereafter exist between them; what form it will take; how many confederations will probably be formed and what species of internal Government is likely to prevail. You will be sensible that the United States cannot fail to take a deep interest in the establishment of a republican Government in those Provences, from a belief that the people will be happier under it, and the greater confidence will must exist in consequence of it, between us.

You

You will also be particularly attentive to the protection of our commerce with the Government of Venezuela, to see that it enjoys all the advantages which may be fairly claimed, and you will furnish all useful information relative to their exports and imports.

15

You are already apprized of the supplies which have been procured in compliance with an act of Congress for the Gov^t of Venezuela, in consequence of the distress occasioned by the late dreadful earthquake there. These supplies will be forwarded by vessels from Baltimore, Phila^a and New York, and are intended to be presented on the part of this Government to that of Venezuela for the relief of the people. You will receive, with this letter, a copy of the act of Congress, which will be your guide in communicating the measure to that Government. It is hoped that you will arrive at in time to

take

take charge of all these supplies; but as it is possible that this may not happen, a conditional instruction will be forwarded to Mr. Lowry, to act in the business in your absence.

You will not fail to intimate in suitable terms that this interposition for the relief of the distressed people of Venezuela, is a strong proof of the friendship and interest which the United States take in their welfare. I have the honor to be with great respect &c &c &c.

(113)
Mr. Secretary of State
Instruction

7

Extract

Mr. Joel R. Poinsett

Department of State

Sir,

June 28th 1810.

As a crisis is approaching which must produce great changes in the situation of Spanish America, and may dissolve altogether its Colonial re-lations to Europe, and as the geographical position of the United States and other obvious consideration give them an intimate interest in whatever may affect the destiny of that part of the American Continent, it is our duty to turn our attention to this important subject, and to take such steps not in-compatible with the neutral character and honest policy of the United States, as the occasion renders proper. With this view you have been selected to proceed without delay to Buenas Ayres. You will make it your object wherever it may be proper, to diffuse the impression that the United States cherish the sincerest good will towards the people of Spanish America as neighbours, as belonging to the same por-tion of the globe, and as having a mutual in-terest

terest in cultivating friendly intercourse in that this disposition will exist whatever may be their internal system or European relations, with respect to which no interference of any sort is pretended; and that in the event of a political separation from the parent Country and of the establishment of an independent system of National government, it will coincide with the sentiments and policy of the United States to promote the most friendly relations and the most liberal intercourse between the inhabitants of this Hemisphere, as having all a common interest, and as lying under a common obligation to maintain that system of peace, justice and good will, which is the only source of happiness for Nations.

Whilst you inculcate these as the principles and dispositions of the United States, it will be no less proper to ascertain those on the other side, not only towards the United States but in reference to the great nations of Europe, and to the Commercial and other

Connections

connections with them respectively; and generally to in-
-quire into the State, the characteristics, and the
proportions as to numbers, intelligence and wealth
of the several parties; the amount of population
the extent and organization of the military force
and the pecuniary resources of the Country.

The real as well as ostensible object
of your Mission is to explain the mutual ad-
-vantages of a commerce with the UStates, to pro-
-mote liberal and stable regulations, and to
transmit seasonable information on the subject.
In order that you may render the more ser-
-vice in this respect, and that you may at
the same time enjoy the greater protection
and respectability, you will be furnished
with a credential letter, such as is held
by sundry Agents of the UStates in the West
Indies, and as was lately held by one at
the Havannah, and under the sanction

of

of which you will give the requisite attent
to Commercial objects."

No 2 21

Mr Poinsetts Letter of
Instruction furnished
for Colo Scott

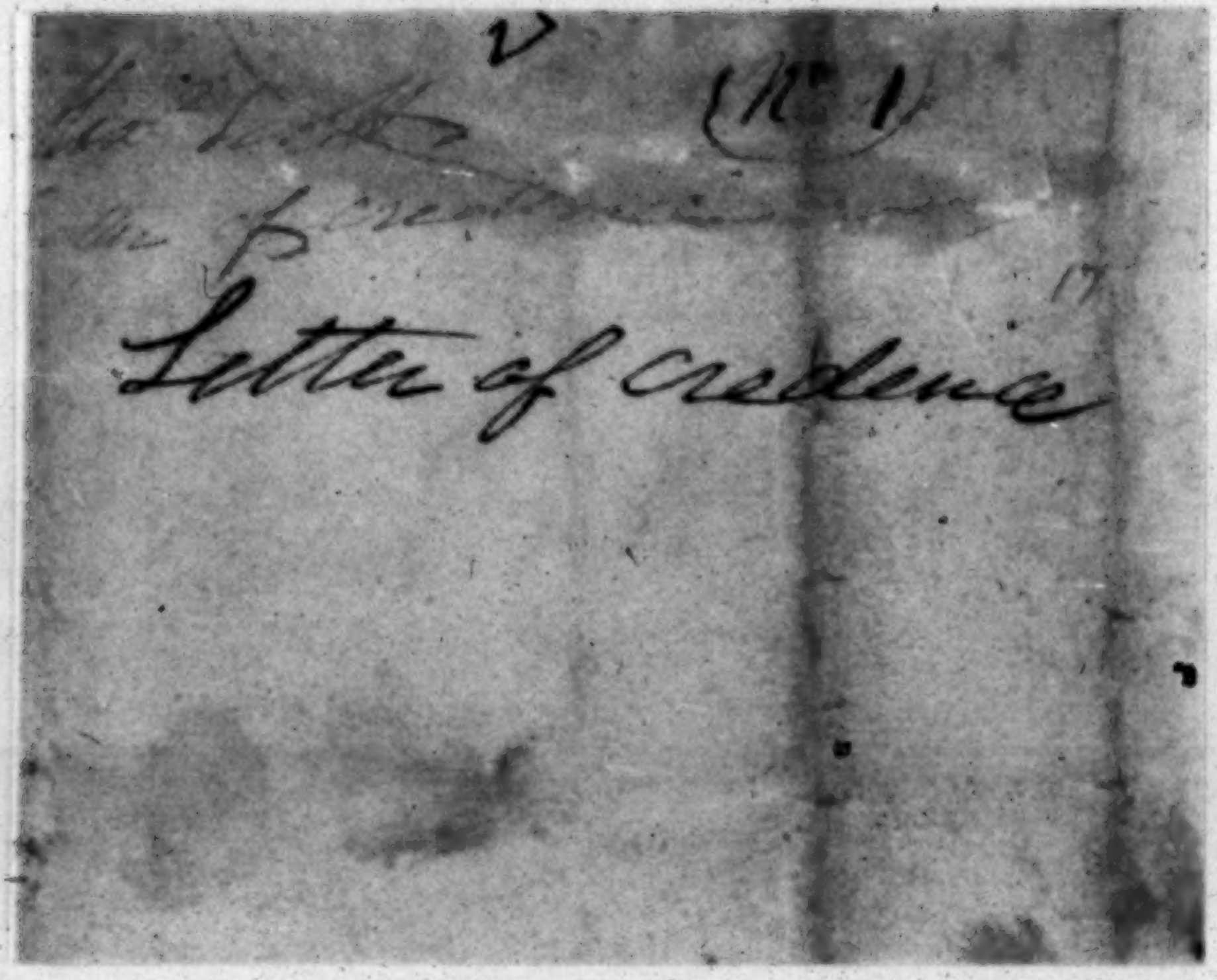
16

To all who shall see these Presents, GREETING:

I Certify, that James Monroe, whose name is subscribed to the annexed Instrument of writing, was at the time of signing the same, Secretary of State, of the United States, and that full faith is due to all his acts as such.

In Faith Whereof, I, John Quincy Adams **Secretary for the Department of State, of the United States, have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the said Department to be affixed, at Washington, this** third — — **Day of** March — — **A. D. one thousand eight hundred and** eighteen

J. Q. Adams


Letter of credence

18

Department of State

Sir,

May 14 - 1812

The President having charged you with presenting the donation of provisions, authorized by the Act of Congress, to the Government of Venezuela, this will be your authority to execute that trust. The better to cherish the good disposition on their part, of which this act of Congress is a proof on the part of the United States, you will remain there until otherwise instructed; reporting from time to time, such information as it may be useful for this Government to possess, and to make any further communications to that Government, which may be hereafter transmitted to you for that purpose.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully, Sir,
your most Ob't Serv't
Jas. Monroe

Alexander Scott, Esq^r

Specimen agreeably

Alex. Scott

Triplicate

Caracas Nov 7th 1812

Sir

I wrote you some time ago by Dr Stockton (of Kentucky) the earliest opportunity that offered, giving you a statement of the situation in which I found this country, and a detail of the events which succeeded my arrival. But as the war in which the U States are engaged, renders the transmission of letters precarious, I now repeat the substance of my former communication. I arrived at the Port of Laguyra on the 27th of June, and found the fine cities & people bringing the donation, at that place. Never was any country in a more deplorable condition than this, at that period. and the subsequent events have augmented rather than diminished, its calamities. The earthquake had so completely destroyed the town of Laguyra, that only one house remained, and Caracas was equally a heap of ruins. Not less than thirty thousand persons are computed to have perished, and the loss of property was estimated at four millions of dollars. The destruction extended throughout the country, not only dwelling houses, but the sugar and coffee mills and machinery being entirely ruined—

unfortunately for the Independence of the country, buried in their ruins great part of the regular troops. The distress and panic produced by these disasters, the influence of a corrupt and ignorant clergy, who persuaded the credulous people, that this was the vengeance of providence inflicted on them for their political sins, produced despondency among the friends of independence, and inspired the royalists with courage - This latter party at Coro, Porto Rico, and Maracaibo, availing themselves of this state of things, collected a small army, and invaded the republic of Venezuela. The recent calamity of the republic, the want of arms and ammunition, the distraction and imbecility of their counsels, promised success to the expedition - The want of a suitable military commander was another evil which presented itself - In the mean time the enemy were advancing with rapid strides - In this critical state of things Miranda appeared to be the only person capable of averting the impending ruin, and this choice unfortunately prevailed. He, however, refused to accept the command unless invested with dictatorial powers - These terms were acceded to, and Miranda clothed with unlimited civil and military authority - In this capacity the true character of the man soon began to develop itself - His ambition and cowardice (qualities rarely united) were discovered, and the fate of the unhappy country easily anticipated - The one

the weak at first, daily acquires strength, and
when I arrived, had penetrated into the heart
of the country - The Miranda was victorious in all
skirmishes, he continued to retreat - The enemy
was suffered to possess himself of all the a
venues to the plains, whence is derived all
the animal food of the country - This produced
great distress, and for some time after my ar=
rival, it was impossible to procure a pound
of Butchers meat. The legacy you have no
doubt learned from the public papers - Miranda
by a shameful capitulation, (in no part ful
filled by the royalists) surrendered the inde
pendence of the country. Whether treachery, or
cowardice had the greatest share in producing
this conduct, or whether his statement that he
was the hired agent of the British Government
be true, I cannot undertake to decide - A very
short acquaintance with him, however confirmed
me in the opinion that he was not only a brutal,
capricious tyrant, but destitute of courage, honor
and abilities - The successful party have shewn
have shewn themselves in every respect unworthy
the power they have obtained - A system of pro=
scription, imprisonment, sequestration and cruelty,
almost unexampled, has been adopted and pur

Secured in towards the unhappy republicans — Loaded with Irons, and denied the necessaries of life, many have fallen victims to the contaminated air of crowded dungeons, noxious in all climates, but doubly fatal where excessive heats prevail

The donation of Longitude has been received by the republicans with the gratitude it deserved, and will make a lasting impression on the Inhabitants of South America — It certainly averted the horrors of famine — I am sorry however, to state that the conduct of Miranda and the present Government towards the persons and property of Americans has by no means corresponded with the generosity and benevolence displayed by the United States — The seizure and detention of our Vessels, and imprisonment of American citizens, have evinced a spirit not only of injustice, but hostility towards our government

After a long delay and repeated remonstrances on my part the vessels are at length liberated, but in a state and under circumstances which render them of little value to the owners — No exertions on my part have been wanting to prevent this flagrant injustice at a time when a hostile and brutal army was marching to Caracas, when strangers and citizens panic struck fled for their safety, I remained, (contrary to the advice of Miranda) that my small services might be employed for the benefit of my fellow citi

here — I regret to say that the effects have not been commensurate with my wishes — I refer here to the situation of this country — I believe that no people were labored under a more destructive complication of moral and physical evils — The earthquake and its fatal consequences, the civil war and its unfortunate termination, the merciless reign of the conqueror, the destruction of estates and poverty of the Inhabitants, have reduced this country to a state from which it will not recover for many years — The earthquakes continue to occur tho' with diminished violence — Some alarming shocks have however lately been felt, and strange to say the inhabitants are rebuilding their houses upon the former plan, that is to say, with thick mud walls externally whitewashed, extremely ponderous and fragile, than which a worse made of construction, for this country could not have been devised — With great truth (as many fatal instances have shewn) did the aborigines of the country remark, when they saw the Spaniards commence this kind of houses, "that they were constructing their tombs instead of their dwellings" The climate of this country varies exceedingly, being much modified by local circumstances Sagua for instance, situate at the foot of a

Mountain, or a Sandy soil, is better than any part of the West Indies - Caracas as far as respects the vegetable kingdom, may be said to enjoy perpetual Spring - But its temperature is extremely variable - during the meridian hours of every day, the heats of Summer are felt, and during every night the cold humidity of autumn is experienced - The city is three thousand feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by mountains, six thousand feet higher - This easily accounts for the cool, damp atmosphere of Caracas, tho within ten degrees of the Equator - The seasons are divided into wet and dry - I have seen only the former, and have no doubt of the truth of the supposition, that for six months in the year, it rains three hours on an average, every day - With regard to its vegetable productions, few countries are more fortunately situated, the difference of elevation varying the plants as it does the temperature - All the fruits of the tropics, and a variety of those of the temperate Zone are here to be met with. Apples, peaches, oranges and pine apples are the promiscuous growth of one Garden - A luxuriance of vegetation unknown to temperate regions, is here displayed, owing partly to the fertility of the soil but in greater measure to the diurnal showers of the raining season.

of Indian corn the same field produces in one year two exuberant crops. This grain being extremely well adapted to the soil and climate. Two crops of wheat are likewise obtained, in the interior, but the cultivation of this article is not so successful, as it is destroyed by a gregarious bird, which assails it in great multitudes. The grain however, is in size and whiteness much inferior to ours. Several substitutes for bread are also cultivated, as the Manioc or Cassava, the plantain & Banana, of which there are several species. The former is a root deleterious to animals, but when its juices are exsiccated by baking, it becomes wholsome and nutritious. The latter is a perennial plant, in hot climates, usually the head of the poor, and of which a small area of ground will produce a large quantity of food. This vegetable, requiring scarce any labor to bring it to perfection, is the great encouragement of idleness, the characteristic feature of this country. Tobacco & Cotton are also among the products, but the latter is scarcely cultivated, a small insect having for some years desolated the crops. But the great and valuable articles of the country are Coffee Cocao and Sugar and Indigo. They are all of superior quality and constitute the

commercial
wealth of the country. Hides are also an arti
cle of commerce — In consequence of the un
fortunate events above mentioned, the exportation
of these commodities will for some time be much
limited, and the resources of the country proportion
ally diminished — I had omitted to mention rice
also as grain cultivated to advantage here,
in consequence of the great facility of irrigation
The country for a considerable distance is ex
tremely mountainous, which, tho' at first sight
it appears an evil, is certainly a beneficent
arrangement of providence, the high mountains con
tracting the heat, and dispensing the genial
showers, which so greatly invigorate the vegeta
tion of this country — Beyond the mountainous
plains, boundless almost in extent, partly inundated during the rains, feed
innumerable herds of cattle, and might be cultivated
to advantage, but the grazing system invites to a
life of idleness which the Spaniards prefer —
The Mountains produce a variety of ornamental, medi
cinal and dye woods, metals and minerals, little
known or explored — Indeed no country presents
a more extensive field for the contemplation of the
botanist, mineralogist & naturalist, and to do justice
to the subject would require not only a long re
sidence and minute observation, but a com

lonation of learning, which falls to the lot of 26
few — I do not think the climate favorable to lon
gevity, as I see but a small proportion of persons
advanced in years — This is attributable in some
measure perhaps to the most of the tonic influence of a cold
winter, and in some degree to the nature of the food — The
more tropical the season of plants and the greater their
succulence, the less of the saccharine and farinaceous
principle they contain — Man therefore does not ob
tain from his food the as much nutrition and strength
as in colder climates and of course his stomach are
not so well adapted for permanency — With re
spect to the diseases, those of a chronic nature, as
Gout, rheumatism &c rarely occur, but fevers and acute
diseases are very prevalent — The dysentary is the
fatal epidemic of the country, cutting off a great
proportion of those who die, and is peculiarly dan
gerous to strangers — It is occasioned in some mea
sure perhaps by the acid fruits and bad food eaten
by the inhabitants, by the humidity and sudden
changes of the atmosphere, but the great occasional
cause I believe to be some mineral oxyde, held in solu
tion by the waters which are filtred from the mountains —
The snowdon chain, styled gothic in the neighbourhood
of the alpes and in the technical language of Medi
cine styled "bronchocele" is here very frequent and

its existance in this climate refutes the hypothesis that it is derived from the use of rancid water — A variety of hideous diseases (particularly Yaws or as our hybrid corrupt the Creole name) here deform the figure of man, producing frightful and disgusting objects — The Elephantiasis, the leprosy, unite to make a melancholy havoc upon the human frame and render their unfortunate victims during life a misery to themselves and a burthen to society — In no country that I have seen is the stranger so frequently assailed by beggars and shocking spectacles of human distress — The population of this country amounting to about seven hundred thousand souls, is of a very motley and variegated nature — The mixed progeny of whites, Indians and Blacks, with their various modifications, form by far the most numerous class under the denomination of "people of colour".

In addition to their numerical superiority, these persons I consider as much superior to the native whites in courage and bodily energy, and are destined, I have no doubt to be the exclusive masters of the country — The creoles, or native whites, are in general, a mild generous and friendly people, far more amiable than the natives of Spain — They are however timid, indolent ignorant, superstitious and incapable of exertion or enterprize — From the present moral and intellectual habits of all classes, I fear they have not arrived at that point of human dignity, which fits man for the

bejoyment of a free and rational government — Certain principles of honor, virtue and morality are wanting, and certain deep-rooted prejudices are to be eradicated before that period arrives — Then minds are to emancipated from the absolutes sway of a vicious, depraved, and fanatical clergy — The party now in power are evidently in the British interest, and hostile to the U. States — They are in fact a band of lawless adventurers, bigotted and illiberal to whom fear, envy and revenge to them in their power, who acquired the country not by their, own bravery, but by the cowardice and baseness of the leader with whom they had to contend — Were they oppressed any people but Spaniards, I should say, this state of things could not continue long, but unfortunately, that spirit does not exist, which animates, an insulted people to break their chains, and take vengeance on the oppressor — My apology for the length of this letter must be. my impression that you have never received more than a former date.

I have the honor to be
Sir with the greatest
respect your obedt Servt
Alex Scott

Porto Cavello 16th Feby 1813

I informed you some time ago that I had received an order to leave this country in forty eight hours from the Government of Puerto Cavello in conformity to which I chartered a Vessel and proceeded to Curacao where the Governor refused me permission to refresh and ordered me away in the most peremptory manner — We were under the necessity of putting into Porto Cavello with a view of proceeding to some other Island — We always was ordered to embark again immediately but they were so polite as to permit me to wait for a more convenient opportunity — I however in a few days succeeded in procuring a Vessel for St Thomas, and was embarking when a circumstance occured which delayed my departure — The Governor Seeing how much in endeavouring to escape from the Power of Spain we should promote this Cause and nearly Forty Persons Recruited — The remainder [illegible] in this place in [illegible]

having been robbed of all their clothes & destitute of the means of subsistance.
Being the only agent of the U States in this country, they applied to me for relief, and knowing the warm interest felt by our Government for this class of citizens and when totally at this period to these country I considered it my duty not to leave them in this forlorn condition in a country where humanity is a virtue utterly unknown —
Finding that no Vessel could be chartered I purchased a Spanish Brig (under Spanish colours before the war) and shall not charge the persons further than to secure the property. In this Brig I shall tomorrow embark the men, having administered to their wants and taken all the care of the sick and wounded in my power — I shall proceed to Porto Rico and endeavor at St Thomas to obtain a cartel for the People
From thence after taking in as many other distressed Seamen or passengers as the Brig will carry — I shall proceed for the U States For the expence I already incured Not to be incurred, I have drawn on you for four thousand five hundred Dollars and on my arrival the account shall be settled according to the principles adopted in these case by the U States — This Country continues in

the same situation as described in my last, but I believe the Independency of the present party will not be of long duration — Santa Anna is taken by the Republicans of Santa Fé, who it seems are marching a Story army to this country — I believe they will meet no opposition.

With much respect

I am Sir

Your Most Ob.

Ser.

P.S. I feel a confidence that my conduct with regard to these unfortunate, will meet your approbation, having no object but the performance of a duty in view, to wish by nothing more ardently than to give complete satisfaction to the Government of my Country who have honored me with their confidence — The accounts on my arrival will be regulated according to whatever you may consider the principles of Justice, as I wish for nothing more than indemnity

10th Feby 1813.

Is coming Home with
a Number of distressed
Seamen. by the way Porto Rico
has drawn for $4500 —

Alex Scott — Special Agent — 30

Sir St Thomas April 5th 1813

I had the honor of writing you from Porto Cavello, informing you that after being compelled to leave the Main we were refused admittance at Curaçao and were under the necessity of returning. I also stated to you that after my arrival at Porto Cavello, the crew of the Roxanna privateer, consisting of seventy in number were wrecked on the coast, stripped even of their clothes, and in the most destitute condition applied to me for aid — They were detained on board a Spanish Man of war but were released on my becoming security for their maintenance and good behavior. I had chartered a vessel and was on the point of sailing for this place but considered it my duty to remain

to administer what relief to the men and continue them the means of returning to the U. States. In consequence of their hard ships, fatigue and exposure the men have been very sickly and we lost two of them, but by care and attention the others are convalescents — I procured a pass at Porto Cavello, and after a passage of nineteen days arrived at Porto Rico, from whence, I have proceeded to this place to endeavor to procure a passport for America — Whether I shall succeed or not I am yet uncertain — at Porto Rico I found an additional number of distressed Sea-men making the number now subsisted by me, and to be carried home about seventy — To clothe and provide for this number of persons in the West Indies and in South America a still more expensive country has required a pretty large sum of money, in addition

to which is then passage home; I have accordingly drawn on you at different times as I have advised you, and on my arrival shall present my account with the proper vouchers for settlement

The unfortunate coincidence of the war England, my order to depart from the province of Venezuela in forty Eight hours, my Excursion from Curaçoa and the circuitous route I have been obliged to take thro' expensive countries, has subjected me to great vexations and heavy expences

I expect in a short time after you receive this to have the pleasure of seeing you as I shall sail in about ten days — I have the honor to be Sir Yr. mo. Obedt Servt

Abd Scott

P.S. In case the U States should deem it advisable to send an agent to reside in Barbadoes just as the situation might suit me, but on this subject we can confer personally

Alexander Scott. St Thomas
apric. 5. 1813

advising of dfts made on the
department of State to defray
the expence of seamen

Alex Wolcott. Shipping Agent

Porto Rico 24th 17th 1813

Sir

I wrote you a few days ago by St Louis
by from St Thomas where I went for the
purpose of getting a passport for the Vessel
as well as to bring away some property in
the hands of Messrs Thomas Gamble & Co on
whom I had drawn from Porto Cavello to pay
the Brig Leonide funds for the sea-men
& at the same time sending them my draft
on you for $4500 — This draft they sold & retain
ed my property to amount of at least fifteen
hundred dollars, which, from the character I have
since learned of the house, I consider in a jeopardized
situation — I should not have entrusted so much
property to strangers but could not sell or
file in Porto Cavello without at the same time
forwarding funds to the person on whom I drew
a Bill on America could not be sold —
The day after my arrival in St Thomas

Mr Gamba went to Santa Cruz and promised to return the following day, the two Islands being in sight of each other, but this promise he did not perform, and I was compelled by the Governor to leave the Island without seeing him: Thus I have been delayed by an unexpected and vexatious entanglement, but I have authorized a Gentleman (whom I expect in a few days) to arrange the business for me. Let the issue be what it will I shall embark in the course of the present week. For further particulars, I beg leave to refer you to Mr Hughes who will have the honor of delivering you this letter. I take the liberty of recommending Mr Hughes to you as a young Gentleman of great merit. He is universally esteemed here for his amiable deportment, honorable principles and kindness towards his Countrymen. Should a Consul, or commercial agent be received here, I know no person better calculated for that appointment. It is my opinion that there is no port in the Mediterranean

where an agent is more necessary, or during the present state of things, Porto Rico is a point of central point for the commerce of the United States

There are about one hundred destitute American Seamen, who are anxious to return with me, to raise funds for whom I have had much trouble – For the expenses incurred on this account I shall present you a regular account, substantiated by vouchers, as also certificates of various American Captains stating their opinions as to the reasonable charge for the passage of Seamen &c.

I draw on you at ~~sixty~~ twenty days sight in favor of Mr Hughes for $1000 on account of the Seamen –

I have the honor to be Sir with great respect

Your most obt Servt

Hez Hurst

=y. "in the winter of" to = or similar

passions"

May 10th 1825.

Sir A Scott,

Desiring to obtain a revision of my account in the Department of State, I take the liberty to address you on the subject, and to state to you the grounds of my application. In the winter of 1811 I was appointed by the President (Mr Madison) political agent to Venezuela then an independent state. circumstances delayed my departure 'till the following spring, when having proceeded as far as Baltimore with my family, information was received of the destructive earthquake which desolated that country. I returned to the seat of government, and suggested to Col Monroe, and my friends Messrs Brent Giles and Pope of the Senate, the policy, as well as humanity of sending a donation for the reliefs of the distressed inhabitants of that country. The measure was, as you recollect, adopted, the donation confided to my care, and delivered according to instructions; and I can with confidence state that it made a deep, and I have no doubt, a permanent impression thro' South America in favour of the benefactors. On my arrival, that country presented a condition of human misery difficult to be conceived. To the horrors of famine were added a cruel civil war, and the ruinous effects of a desolating earthquake, which still at intervals con-

tinued to recur. This complication of moral and physical calamity was rendered more awful by the appearance of a vindictive enemy, and a well-grounded suspicion of treachery in the opposing chiefs. Events soon realized these apprehensions, and the royalists obtained possession of the country. During this disastrous period, we not only suffered great privations, but incurred enormous expence. I have visited different parts of Europe, but I can with truth say that I have never seen any thing like the expensiveness of Caracas at that time. I should not have remained there, but the war between the United States and G. Britain which happened after my departure, rendered a return next to impossible. In the winter following I however received a peremptory order from the Captain General to leave the country in forty eight hours. Having no alternative, I was compelled at an exorbitant price, to charter a vessel to carry us to Curaçao; but that Island being then in the hands of the British, we were not permitted to debark, and were obliged to return to the Main. From thence we got to the West Indies, and from thence, after infinite trouble expence and suffering, we reached the United States. Previous to my departure I understood from Mr Monroe, that I was, in point of compensation, to be placed on a footing with Mr Bainsett, who had in a similar capacity preceded me in a mission to the South. On my return my account was adjusted and I acquiesced in the salary of 8 Dollars per diem as proposed by the Secretary of State, Mr Bain

with account not then being settled. But this acquiescence was founded on an erroneous belief that no higher salaries were allowed to persons sent on similar missions. The object of my present application, is not to ask a disagreement of my expences could I ascertain the amount, but merely to be placed on a footing with agents of the same grade in S. America. The agents to whom I allude are Messrs Bennett, Worthington, Forbes and Prevost, whose destinations were to much cheaper countries, and who did not encounter the difficulties resulting from the peculiar circumstances which I have above described. Such Sir is a statement of the facts upon which I found the present application, which I think cannot be viewed in any other light than as being just and reasonable. The difference is not very important in amount, but that does not vary the principle, & from experience as former collector of the customs in two different Districts, I feel myself enabled to state, that it is the practice of the Treasury Department always to open accounts with a view to rectify errors and do justice, and such I presume is the practice of the other departments

I have the honor to be
Sir with great respect
your most ob. Sert
Alexander Scott

Scott Alexander

10 May 1825 Read

Revision of his account and

additional allowance requested.

1825-[illegible]

36

To the President of the United States, the Memorial
of Alexander Scott, respectfully represents, that your
memorialist lately made an application to the secreta
ry of State for a revision of his account as agent
to Venezuela, so as to place him on a footing with
the agent to Buenos Ayres in point of compensa
tion, supporting his application by his original
letter of instruction and credential letter, the strong
and mighty testimony and opinion of Col Monroe
and upon other documents herewith submitted. The
opinion of the secretary however being adverse to his
application (on the ground as he understood of lapse of
time) he now appeals to the chief magistrate of the
Union, not from any want of respect for the opinion of
Mr Clay, whose high talents and integrity he duly appre
ciates, but because he is still convinced of the justice and merits of his
claim, and because he is well aware that the greatest and
wisest men are fallible, and often differ in opinion
on the same subjects. Your memorialist begs leave
briefly to state the facts of his case. In the winter of 1811
he was appointed by the then President a secret or confi
dential agent to Venezuela, which had declared its inde
pendence. In the following march he departed on the
aforesaid mission, from this district, unfortunately carrying
his numerous family with him. An embargo happen
ing shortly after his departure, detained him some time in Bal
timore. During this interval Congress passed a Law authorizing
a donation to be sent for the relief of the sufferers by the great
earthquake at Caracas, the presentation of which was
confided to your memorialist. A short time subsequent
to the appointment of your memorialist, three events,
which no human foresight could anticipate, occurred,
the great and destructive earthquake, the civil war

and counter-revolution in Venezuela, and the war between the United States and G Britain. These events had a most injurious influence on the interests of your memorialist in this mission, which he never could have undertaken had he foreseen them. By the two former the expences of living in Caracas were increased to an exorbitancy seldom ever witnessed, and by the latter a return home was almost entirely precluded. Under these disastrous circumstances your memorialist remained 'till the March following, when he received a peremptory order from the royalist authorities to leave the country in twenty four hours — Being then at Saguaipa he chartered a vessel at an extravagant price, & proceeded to Curacas, where not being permitted to debark by the British governor, he returned to the maine (Porto Cabello), from whence by way of the W. Indies he at length arrived in the U. States. To meet his heavy expenses he was obliged while at Caracas to draw on his own funds in the United States, and in the W. Indies was by necessity compelled to sell or rather sacrafice his plate carried from home, which cost at least $ 2000.

A few days prior to his embarcation at Baltimore, he visited Washington, and in his last interview with Col Monroe, was expressly informed by him, that in point of compensation he should be placed on a footing with Mr Bowditt, who had gone on a similar agency to Buenos Ayres. and whose allowance had not been exactly fixed. Col Monroe, as might be expected, after so long an interval does not recollect the particulars, but his letter herewith exhibited clearly shews what the government intended, and being then Secretary of State, your memorialist would deem it conclusive evidence.

In order to explain the delay of your memorialists claim, he would observe that the account of Mr Bowditt was settled about six years subsequently to the adjustment of his own, and some time elapsed before he was informed of it. As soon as he obtained the information

he made an application, which he presumes is within your own recollection. But at that time your memorialist labored under a disadvantage greatly affecting his claim. He supposed his original letter of instruction which refers to the agent at Buenos Ayres and his credential letter to have been lost. Under that impression, he at various times applied at the Dept of State to obtain copies. The result however was that no such records could be found, and they were supposed to have been destroyed with other papers by the British. A few months ago however, your memorialist accidentally found the originals among his papers, and transmitted to Col Monroe an extract upon which his opinion appears to be founded.

Your memorialist begs leave to advert to a circumstance, to which he omitted to call the attention of Mr Clay. The agencies held by Mr Poinsett and himself, were not offices established by law, but were created merely by the authority of the President, the compensation depending on him, and being paid out of a fund exclusively under his control. accounts therefore of agents of this description are not analagous to those of ordinary officers and can furnish no precedent in common cases, should the president think fit, at any time to direct them to be revised. Your memorialist also apprehends that should he apply to Congress for relief, that body would refer him to the president, as a matter solely appertaining to his discretion.

Your memorialist having before explained the reasons why his application was unavoidably delayed, in order to obviate any objection arising from the lapse of time, would remark, that it appears to have been the usage of the State department to revise and correct accounts in all cases where justice required it, and numerous precedents may be cited to that effect.

The account of Col Monroe as minister to France

was closed by his agent in 1795 and in 1816 it was opened and an additional allowance was made to him. after an interval of more than twenty years, Mr Jefferson's account was opened, and he received the amount of a bile of exchange sold in France — Many other cases of ministers and consuls might be cited. Such also to his (your memorialists) own knowledge is the practice of the Treasury department, and such he understands is that of the war Department; and indeed justice seems to render such an usage indispensable

Your memorialist begs leave to remark that since the period of Mr Bonnetts and his agencies, the government, apprized of the expensiveness of the South American Countries, have allowed to their agents the annual compensation of $4500. Your memorialist can with truth aver, that the unavoidable expences of his trip amounted to more than three times the sum he received from the Treasury, and the consequences involved him in much embarrassment and trouble on his return home, besides the sacrafice of his plate

To conclude, your memorialist begs leave to observe that he has held three pecuniary and confidential trusts, the offices of collector of St Marys & Pensacola, political agent to Caracas, and agent for purchasing the donation and it is gratifying to him to say, he not only obtained his official conduct the approbation of the government, but that the records of the treasury will shew his accounts always to have been regularly and punctually settled, and that no public balance ever stood against him. He with perfect confidence, and a conscientious conviction of the justice of his claim, with great respect, submits it to the consideration of the President

Alexander Scott

ANTHONY MORRIS

1813

SPAIN

Spec Agent
Anthony Morris

Duplicates
For Morris'
correspondence
see Roll 12
Spain Despatches

867261. 799.512. 709. 207849.1001.902. 1269. 1031. 602. 659. 652. 654.

(Triplicate)

1335. 1467. 157. 1541.1005. 1069. 962. 76. 285. 873.1147. 1177. 285. 396.101.721.104. 999. 502.738.

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285. 1565.1101.~ 492. 285. 1197.152.~ 981.~ 76. 285. 571. 606.364. 101. 359.1574. 285. 572.1206.1069. 126.683. 962.284.

699. 101. 294.1150. 1179.1574. 2. 766.300.164.876. 284. 1252. 570.1001. 76. 285. 670.~ 354. 217. 905. 1069. 285. 877.324.937.

968. 284. 285. 839.1047. 892. 482.611.~ 285.847. 76.286. 298.1245. 76. 1569. 157.1202. 905. 1200. 6. 285. 571. 1063.

745. 1434.1020.365. 286. 1310. 839.1047. 136. 1418.~ 1462. 1451. 12183. 1069. 285. 1579. 524.264.797. 1481. 1498.1062. 1069.

285. 677. 324.937. 76. 476. 286. 683.400. 1069. 285. 939.1001. 126.1282.1151.937.~ 363.890. 286. 746.1424.35. 344. 1252.

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953.144.325. 354. 41. 217. 831.1468.701. 699. 285. 76.1234. 76. 578.957. 681. 1508. 17.~ 1069. 476. 489. 344. 217. 475.443.1122.

477. 120. 1506.365. 286. 324.937. 486. 101. 294.1150. 492. 891.241.201. 531.1458. 1069. 908.354. 132.797. 126. 1. 1229. 466.~

306.1164. 734. 889. 76. 124.453.50. 136. 1266. 218. 285. 646.280. 639.129. 1069. 286. 2583.676. 76. 1349. 915. 934.225.

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699.809. 1069. 1587.1565. 1228. 1. 1167.581.109. 1069.190. 157. 476.365. 294. 329.937. 136. 562.107. 1069.210.

1301.797. 745.572.1235. 499. 1350. 10.~ 970. 493.~ 284.~ 126. 522.123. 126.683. 76. 511. 453.279. 285. 137.138.

360. 542.1437.~ 365.1467. 136.347.~ 892. 287. 1069. 359. 745.936.1020. 285. 1330.501. 992. 467. 992. 1318.

504.~ 62. 285.529.~ 76. 709.902.365. 101. 593. 210. 321. 76. 126.683.764. 82. 299. 1284.111.365. 285.1310. 1524.76

1668.17.~ 136. 513.902.571.101.110. 479. 126. 341. 285.1521. 76. 1198.365.1269. 136. 1266. 121. 490. 285. 1308.1153.129.

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975.1499.~ 18. 140.129. 968. 136. 138.~ 285.397. 18.183.763. 892. 35. 286. 87. 1361.29.1496. 861.1489. 136. 1266. 1299. 467. 710.~

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710.~ 1200. 62.~ 76. 1467. 1171.1123.361.1382. 1570. 285. 1364. 71. 285. 136.153. 18.1437. 1487. 325.129. 2913.5107. 561.272. 999.

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1358. 308.707. 70.~ 76. 116.359. 824. 1069. 1295.1018. 1. 645. 1342. 1213. 992. 849.~ 265. 1549.

149. 62.~ 1058. 1213. 359. 217. 1349.1069. 777. 744.1118.~ 1069. 319.562. 129. 1531. 120.183.704. 992. 927. 228.83.~ 1158. 1467. 779.392.1001.

1321.129.~ 365.1462. 136.~ 1069. 210. 1905.~ 681. 116. 286. 877. 136.1372. 759. 1269. 1285.617. 126. 1028.1222.129. 1. 1403. 76. 288.

839.1017. 361.1049. 476. 329.1967.~ 18. 333. 1025.649.~ 984. 1266. 911.129. 305.963. 486. 359. 285. 328.1131. 1069. 1218. 928.

990. 35. 1536.10.~ 908. 1321.129.~ 126. 1505. 992. 5.1000. 1069. 285. 1534.11.~ 70. 1467. 1176.1011. 1379.567.~ for me & the care of

Mr Joseph Bloomfield Merchant Cadiz

973.1486.1277. 1450.176.

3

(Duplicate) Puerto Santa Maria Nov. 26. 1813.

Sir

I was at the Isla the 24th and 25th inst: althe' the epidemick has not ceased it has considerably abated: 965. 101. 1200 environs 1069. 760 29 1267581 76 285. 1 76. 285. 1312. 1821. 5189.51.101.110. 890. 469. 359. 1260. 831.1196.1240. 1484. 1522. which is still 79.1232 892. 550. I postponed therefore any introduction as well for the reasons mentioned in my last as because 76. 285. intelligence 699. 1086.101.401.598.532. 836 892. 285. 329.937. 992. 731.29 126. 285. 407 1478. 490. 584 which has gradually raised 285. 1071.1001. 76. 286. 1355.1148. 329.937. I have had some conversation with 1376 2/3 286. 831.1310.1067. 126. 285. 596.280 3/3 from 285. 725 x 1368. 1319.1171.522. 76 928.952.102.51. 365.469. 977. 1069.210. 1361.707. 467 1/2. 750. 1075.567. 285. 1599. 968 friendly 1069. 968 sanguine 126. 1484. 1395.1018.760 76. 285. 392.559. 5555 126.726.1041. 76. 1355.1148. 1565.

The Cortes have resolved to close their session on the 29th inst and to remove to Madrid. The period of meeting there is not determined. The Regency will continue here some time longer

126. 285. 1420.490. 726.937 here much 795.572.1206. 968. 130/3.120. privately. 901.813. 953.965.1108.733. 479. 831.794 999. 186.261. had heard that 101. 1200. 527 499. 1358. 25.566. 3/3 699.285. 1549. 968. 762. 926. 1 1164. 1309.174. 779. 1069. 1176.190. 1482. stating that 1469. 344. 1350. 1164. 130. 1372.129. 1541.265. 1069 make 365 in reply to which 101. 762. 1482. 1 1208.101.937.491. 391. 515.1206.837. 55 779. calculated 1069. 126.379. 1482. 1069. 1591.272. 36 2/3 285. 126.653.764. 1469. 916. 210. 956 76. 965. 905. 1. 1176. 120. 1069. 1489. 1486.1192. 365.285 substance 1504. 76. 1489. 1591.1068 844.763. 1069. 285. 1324.1208. He informed me that he had received 915. 1908.31.261 76.285. 594. 330. 76. 901.813. 343.532.1036.953. 968. 344. 265 285. necessary 1275.954. 1069. 831.1458. 1482. 968. 1069. 975.449. 126. 1049. 436. 901.813. 929.709. 76. Cadiz. 476. 101. 220.110.1458. esteg. has done. 101. have not not found 92. enquiry. 498. 634. 550.937. 3/3 here that 974. 1908.31.261 have been 905 or 1389.126.261. 23. 901.813. 342. 126. his 1420.930. 1509. I have seen 1482. and been received and treated by him with politeness and attention but he has said nothing to me on this subject

A declaration is soon expected from the proper authority that Cadiz is free from the epidemic. The means of writing to America are few and precarious this goes by way of Lisbon for the first vessel that may sail from thence.

1813. 285. 624.806.261. 1403.< 126.285. 1545. 77.101.521.< 76.285. 329.937. have ariſe the conſequent
264.876. 126.140.< 1809 have combined with the caution neceſſary to be obſerved on
counts of the epidemick 126. 718771.129. 49. 130.1169 49a 285. 1828.532. 766.302 177.953.< 92. 285 ſubject
76.467. 143.365. At preſent all fears of the fever have subsided and the diſorder has entirely diſap-
peared. Since my laſt dated 26th ult. 585.1102. 364.223 ſucceeded 126. 285. 76.1281. 76.578.937. 76.1864.
892. 794.958.1116.51. 365.285. 795.1481. 585.1102.1200.992 you will perceive by my letters of the 8th & 26th ult.
a 1169 794.1353 1383. 1484. 1285.522 608. 794.958.1116.51. 609 452.975. 449.937. a very favorable 750.142.133. 136
958.109.901.763 1367. 130.125.1489. 486.129.1130. 968. 127. 1484. 1301. 489.342. 1069. 575. 928 in conſequence of
which 101. 124.732.272.797. 92 285. 658.262. 126.1362. 1197.140.< 92. 148. 968. 28. 89. 1177.76.1282. 126.579.389.133. 149.958.
1302. 1162. 672.1207. 130.1169.365.76.1297.< 1069. 1102. 285. 273.342. 908. 285 annuity of the 1589. 1069. pass. 963 strengthen
285.842.133.<71. 968.76. 968. 606.1102.797. 130.552. 1284.1337.129. at present 231. 285.575. 550.< 963. 1967. 574.1167.566.133. 284. 472.
515.<71. 795.572.226. 490. 285. 1589. 1356. 946. 574.579. 1477.531. 1069. 369. 499. 210. 572.1207.797. 1339.1893 when they
should 210. 436.< 126.1. 596.531.566. 449. 76. 1169. 963. 733.1163.< 76.285.1210.575. 968. 423.1129.528.637. 526. 605.129 given
to them by 285.1134.265.< 963. 423.1163.273. 1349.1190.522. 1057. 476. 293. 844. 543. 1069. 285. 1351. 138. 329.937. 366.147.
130.125.41. 1196.138. 681. 13.190.1335.130.1169.< 1069 attend me and ſpeculation by 574.1163.567.129. 490. 1492.
1288. 1283.111.< connected with 285.842.133.<231.285. 875.550.< 963. 1364.< 1395.785.<71.797. 231. 35. 1102.1196.< 231. 1196.579.
97. 26. 125.< 992. 1176.1282 converſations between individuals mutually hoſpeſing the confidence of 286.
849.1183. 329.937.< to which 287. 574.1163.572.130.< 499. 210. 1571.273. 973.1354. 190. 1590. 210. 721.<1570.365.1069.
992.1290.< 928. 126. 846.797. 76. 1839. 730.846. to contribute 35. 126. 1457. 1305. 1069. 436. 285. 842.133.<231.285.577. 111.<
in a ſituation the moſt advantageous 636.1083.797. 963. 572.1207. 457.1086. 1069. 249. 365.1169. 905. 1252.
621.33. 101. 399. 849.638. 681. 634. 1043.1196.<362.<636.<928. 284. 1110. 499. 210. 1570. 1069. 1284.1137. 634.
Conſequently. 1069. 285. 589.1617. 842.636. 92. 285.<1284.1111. 1169. 499. 1571.272. 1069. 928. 1137. 708.364.963.
849.1013.<1484. 992.1295.50.< 76.319.129. 1389.953. 1204.101.788.876 that might be 425.35.797. 126. 1134.
1306. 1069. 285. 999.31.937. 76. 1467. 61.111.365. afterwards ſaw 285.1521.76. 1193 who expreſſed the
ſame ſentiments. 365.35. 410.< 76.285. 329.937. indeed at preſent are entirely with 1612.224. 1070.567. 285.
1519. 968. 750.< 1069. 1218. 634. 120.372. 962. 457.566. 126. 1583. 1069.1051. 76.285. 877. 329.937. 23. 476. there
exiſts a great and increaſing 795.762. 963. 745.800. 48. 1384.953. 533.567. 76. 422.365. 285.324.937. 1514.
582. 1069. 729.1589. 1384. 953. 962. 963. 1069. which 1. 683.35. 835.30.1142.133. 76. their 766.302. 164.876. 476 is
now eſtabliſhed 490. 638. 974. 1583. 126. 1357.29. 1356.365. 299. 536.80.<233. 357. 223. 905. 892. most of the
1306.<76.1387.365.645. 3541.527. 701.17.< 1870. 962.1521. 490. 1004.< 6th inſt. 699. 709. 366.142. 136. further

ascertained 284. 393.1189.953.359. 223.975.449.968 on their way some time 699.1534.968.
they are believed to be detained 126.1506.892.285.126.856.334.76.285.877.329.937 which prol
1.722.1589. to suspend 1270.711.733.129.126.674.1046.92.285.1350.138.766.300.1648.76
absence the only 1305.476.1243.453.287 and therefore 1298.814.605.109 between their 833
892.626.1111.

I had next day another interview 44.794.954.1116.51.365.1469.126.533.923 that he had 128
1437.1069.285.84.1047.634.544.1163.572.133.284. they received it with 333.442.1190.1001.968.730.1371.57.126
285.1443.126.476. I had argued 634.1413.1046.1592.210.544.380.968.1093.393.559.797.1064.1407.731.400.
949.764.249.285.1062.968.285.1429.1129.76.634.1541.264.133.1032.761.608.1163.206.603.126.472.1384
1129.102.1592.1241.701. more especially 92.1467 intimating that if there was any 1301.968
1309.129.1284.1117.76.1408.1261.23.285.1543.102.499.210.1301.797. q satisfied to have it 935.140
answered that there was none 999.1310.76.1531.124.453.50.992.1069.831.1563.124.932.272.100.126.133.
259.285.892.133.23.285.875.550. were various and extensive and would 210.284.111.76.923.296
1525.133.968.795.565.1336.968.1531.992. it would be impracticable in the present situation 763
329.937.905.92.285.1445.76.543.626.25.1069.745.565.

The Cortes have closed their sessions here and are to assemble on the 15th of next Month at Madrid whither many of the Deputies and others connected with the Govt have already gone. The Regency will remove on the 19th inst.
116.101.1241.701.284.285.62.76.1467.1176.140.486.210.228 promotion 892.325.129.1069.900
101.593.1319.577.1570.490.638.718.771.101.294.1150.126.285.1310.750.190.133.76.285.329.937
291.136.1252.834.1069.975.831.1469.1116 any change in the situation of the 670
892.972.210.76.285.1356.138.329.937.285.473.1136.1277.1450.176.

A. Morris

1469. 136. 1301. 797. 61. 1252. 951. 101. 637. 1069. 285. 877. 1521. 1473. 365. 685. 1102. 136. 975. 349. 13. 130. 124. 968. 136. 1282. 95. 797. 1568. 763. 892. 35. 286. 877. 126. 674. 1346. 361. 1469. 136. 1260. 1349. 467. 750. 1063. 285. 1549. 369. 140. 499. 1594. 1260. 210. 451. 1062. 532. 361. 1183. 299. 449. 593. 210. 587. 1068. 361. 1069. 126. 1510. 379. 974. 76. 285. 1301. 624. 76. 1467. 1176. 140. 361. 1382. 1590. 285. 1369. 76. 285. 136. 153. 13. 1437. 1467. 325. 129. 291. 365. 101. 681. 212. 1310. 285. 1397. 133. 76. 971. 606. 992. 1069. 285. 1320. 1086. 848. 1177. 76. 140. 361. 1. 158. 847. 354. 217. 905. 92. 285. 842. 133. 76. 1356. 308. 797. 76. 476. 101. 359. 834. 1069. 1395. 1018. 1. 545. 1349. 1213. 992. 849. 285. 1549. 1467. 624. 1058. 1213. 359. 217. 1349. 1086. 797. 744. 1018. 1069. 1310. 562. 129. 1531. 126. 683. 764. 992. 927. 228. 830. 1151. 158. 1467. 774. 368. 1001. 1321. 129. 365. 1462. 136. 1069. 210. 1495. 681. 116. 285. 877. 130. 1372. 759. 1260. 1255. 517. 126. 1025. 1232. 129. 1. 1403. 76. 285. 839. 1047. 361. 1049. 476. 1329. 196. 618. 333. 1025. 684. 984. 1266. 911. 129. 365. 963. 486. 359. 285. 328. 1130. 1069. 1218. 928. 490. 35. 1531. 104. 968. 1321. 126. 1565. 992. 841. 1000. 1069. 285. 1284. 111. 76. 1467. 1176. 140. 1337. 562. 2

Please me to the care of Mr. Joseph Bloomfield Merchant Cadiz.

973. 486. 127. 1450. 176. 3

Puerto St.a Maria Nov 26 1813.

Sir

I was at the isla the 24th and 25th inst. at the time epidemick was not yet disappeared it has considerably abated 968. 101. 1200. annis 1069. 766. 29. 1467. 581. 76. 285. 1218. 758. 140. 183. 76. 285. 1310. 1521. 581. 896. 51. 101. 110. 890. 1269. 854. 1260. 874. 129. 1. 1020. 1484. 1522. which is still 1332. 892. 586. 1107. I shall therefore any introduction as well for the reasons mentioned in my last as because 76. 285 intelligence 699. 1086. 101. 401. 598. 632. 836. 892. 285. 324. 937. 992. 781. 29. 126. 285. 407. 1478. 490. 584. which has

Mr.

raised 285. 1074.1001. 76. 285. 1355.1148. 329.937. I have had some conversation with Mr. Erving 416. 285. 831.1310.1.1067. 126. 285. 546.289. from 285. 1268.1368. 1319.1171.522. 76. 928.951.1045.1365. 1469. 977.~ 1069. 210. 1301.797. 467 750.~ 1075.567. 285. 1549. 968. friendly 1069. 968. sanguine 126. 1484. 1395.1018.764.~ 76. 285. 393.1589. 126. 726.1046. 76. 1355.1148. 1565. The Cortes have resolved to close their session on the 29th inst. and to remove to Madrid the period of meeting there is not determined the Regency will continue here some time longer. 126. 285. 1420.980. 726.937. here much 745.572.1206. 968. 130.120. prevails. 901.813. 953.965.1108.733. 479 831.599.~ 999. 186.261. had heard that 101. 1200. 527.~ 490. 1350. 25.566. 699. 285. 1549. 968. 762. 928. 1. 1164. 1309.129. 779. 1069. 1176.140. 1482. stating that 1469. 344. 1350. 1164. 130.1372.129. 1541.1065. 1069 make. In reply to which. 101. 762. 1482. 1. 1408.101.937.991. 891. 515.1060.637. 779 calculated 1069. 126.379. 1482. 1069. 1541.272. 35. 285. 126.683.764. 1469. 996. 210. 456.~ 76. 968. 905. 1. 1176.140. 1069. 1484. 1486.1492.365. 285 substance 1504. 76. 1484. 1541.1065.~ 841.763. 1069. 285. 1420.1008. He informed me that he had received 915. 1408.31.261. 76. 285. 544.380. 76. 901.813. 343.532.1086.953. 968. 344. 265.~ 285. necessary 1279.454. 1069. 831.1458. 1482. 968. 1069. 975.449. 126. 1484. 436. 901.813. 942. 76. Cadiz. 476. 101. 229.110.1158. 1469 has done. 101. have not found 92 enquiring 48. 634. 550.937. here that 979. 1408.31.261.~ have been 905 or 1389.126.261. 23. 901.813. 342. 126. his 1420.980. 1509. I have seen 1482. and been received and treated by him with politeness and attention but he has said nothing to me on this subject. A declaration is soon expected from the proper authority that Cadiz is free from the Epidemic.

The means of writing to America are few and precarious. This goes by way of Lisbon for the first vessel which may sail from thence.

Spanish Agent — Anthony Morris

No 8. — Cadiz Jan 14th 1814

Sir

Since my last, of the 17th ult° the enclosed extraordinary proposal has been made to the Spanish Government, relative to Louisiana & Floridas. It is of recent date and its authors and supporters are yet little known. It was presented in secret by a certain R K Keane a native of Maryland, now a Spanish Citizen under the new constitution. He is a son in law of Luther Martin of Baltimore. I do not think there is the least reason to apprehend its adoption a any sudden change of measures by the Spanish Government relative to these territories, as the council of State has recommended to the Cortes, that no change should now be adopted, in consequence of the posession of Mobile; but that every thing should remain in its present state. This state will probably continue until time is afforded, to hear what shall be the determination of the U. S. relative to the recognition of the Spanish Government. On this point all the pride and sensibility of the nation is excited. I expect soon to hear from Madrid and shall regulate my proceedings accordingly. It appears to me that a prudent policy on the part of the U. S. would induce them

to have always a respectable force in the vicinity of Florida to counteract any attempt of the British in that quarter. An offer was made by them last year to send troops there under the pretence of preserving the territory to Spain, but probably with the intention of holding it; which disposition under present circumstances will no doubt be increased. –

Should a change in the Regency take place their views will be facilitated, and no means will be left untried to effect this change as soon as the Cortes shall be organized; which will be about the 20th instant –

Janʸ 4. 1814

Copy. R. Morris Esq to Mr. inclosing a proposal made by R. A. Keane to the Spanish Government to attack Louisiana & to erect an independent Monarchy, under the guarantee of England Spain Russia and Sweden, to be formed of Florida & Louisiana. –

7

Triplicate / Cadiz Jany 22nd 1814

Sir

Referring to my late letters of the 4th 11th and 19th Inst and 17th ult I have only at present to request the favor of your attention to my draft of this date in favor of Mr Jacob S Waln of Philadelphia for $2,000 on account of

Your most obedient
Servt

Anthony Morris

Honble James Monroe

Mr Morris 22d Aug 1815.

Respectfully transmits his Account
for $2000 Money deposited

Washington

Secretary of State

Hon. James Monroe

Per Mail 22d June 1811.

Respectfully Sir your
& Obt Servt

Honble James Monroe
Secretary of State
Washington

Madrid May 12th 1815.

Sir

The situation of things here remain apparently as stated in mine 285. 1338. 1151. 764. 76. 295. 1478. 843. 31. 977. 393. 797. 992. 1364. 126. of the 24th of March last. Either the actual non communication with 1430. 76. 285. 873. 689. 76. 918. 157. 364. 42. 285. 10. 1153. 1255. 1541. 1065. 999. the Government since the letter of from Mr Ewing has prevented 299. 329. 937. 1335. 285. 779. referred to 699. 901. 813. 420. 172. 359. 1312. any Secretary of State, ——— yet I cannot ——— 974. conversations with the 578. 891. 76. 1364. 361. 957. 101. 506. 1260 doubt that the glorious result of the expedition 324. 164. 637. 848. 1177. 76. 285. 1396. 1065. against N. Orleans views on the part of 608. 1086. 49. must have produced different 1169. 92. 285. 410. 76. the Court. 299. 553. 364.

I enclose the only publick document issued by the Government relative to the return of the Ex-emperor. Nothing has yet been done in pursuance of the views it contains but the appointment of the officers noted below. and probably no movements of importance will be effected by Spain until the part defention by taken by England, and the assistance she will furnish, shall be known.

I have not had the pleasure of hearing from Mr Ewing 901. 813. 100. since March 17th 285. 707. 76. 1184. 157. 779. 699. 409. 364. The date of his last letter from Paris.

Courtenay Morris
973. 1191. 953. 1450. 136.

Appointments

Cassanos and Freyre to command in Catalonia
Palafox and Giron ——— in Arragon, and
The Conde de Abisbal (O'Donnel) the Prince of Anglona, and Rafselourt in Navarre.

Special Agent

Madrid Decr 15th 1815

Hon.ble James Monroe

Sir

(N.o 35. Triplicate)

With this date I take the liberty to draw on favor of Mr. James Monroe quadruplicate bills at thirty days sight for ten thousand dollars, which are the only drafts made by me since those of Jan.y 22nd & May 27th 1814 in favor of Jacob Wagn for $2000 each, and relative to which I am not informed tho' I have reason to infer a non payment of the same from the corresponding drafts on my agent in Philadelphia having been protested.

Nothing has occured here of political importance since mine of the 7th Ult.o and no change has taken place in the aspect of our affairs as they then stood. Some difficulties and considerable delay has been experienced in procuring exequatars on the Consular commissions of Mr. McCall for Barcelona and Mr. Cathcart for Cadiz in consequence of the commissions being made out for a particular port and such ports or places as are nearer to it than to the residence of any other Consul or Vice Consul of the United States. A note from D.n Cevallos was addressed on this subject to our Chargé des Affaires on the 17th of Nov.r 1814, representing the inconveniences occasioned by the general terms of the commissions, requesting they might be altered, & stating that exequatars, in the mean time would only be issued for the port specifically named and its Dependancies. Differences have frequently arisen between the Consuls about the extent of their respective jurisdictions, especially with respect to the nomination of Vice Consuls, and the local authorities as well as the general government have in consequence been

been subjected to embarassing difficulties. Indeed the extent of the consular jurisdiction being undefined and liable to vary with each successive nomination of Consul or even of Vice consul, not only are the authorities of the country exposed to embarassment, as to whom they should address themselves to, when any communication becomes requisite, but our own Citizens Masters of Vessells Supercargos &c.ª are likewise subjected to the same uncertainty about whom they are to apply to for protection. It is for the Government to decide upon the measures proper to be adopted for removing these inconveniences.

I hope soon to have the pleasure of hearing from you and am with very respectful consideration,

Sir

Yr. mo. ob.t Servt.

Anthony Morris

New Brunswick 15th October
1815

Rt. Revd. Bishop of Cornwall
Communication

(Private)

The Honble James Monroe
Secretary of State
Washington

WILLIAM SHALER

JANUARY 1814

GHENT

(See Vol. 2, Special Agents)

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES

MARCH 14, 1816

NEW GRANADA
(VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA)

Baltimore 14 March 1816

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, accompanying that for the Spanish Minister.* I shall proceed to Philadelphia on the 16th. I will have the honor to communicate the character and result of my conversation with Mr. de Onis, from that place.

With perfect respect

I am your obed. Servt.

Christopher Hughes Junr

* March 15 1816 Vol 2. Notes to Legations

To the Secretary of State

Washington

Balt.e 14th March 1816

My dear Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter and its enclosures: I shall proceed to Philadelphia on the 16th: I will communicate the nature of my conversation with Mr. Dennis.

I find the sensation here on the subject of Carthagena, very much increased, since I was in Town, and an unanimous approbation of the measure with all parties: I received a very particular invitation from the Governor to dine with him to day, which did not suit my engagements, or wishes (touching my own family affairs, which are most interesting to me) to accept: but I found myself obliged to pass a few minutes of the Evening with him: the topic was talked of, & there was but one opinion: that the measure was honorable to the Government, would be acceptable to the people

and would be striking in its effect abroad: there is connected with it a peculiar feeling here, as most of the individuals imprisoned are from this town, and several of them men of property, character and consideration. I have been loaded with letters and messages & money, for the prisoners, from their friends here.

I shall expect to find a credit for my expenses & the probable contingencies of my visit at Carthagena, at New York: I am sure it will be ample, as, if not required the money can be brot. back, if required, it would be very awkward not to have it.

allow me to call your attention to my claim for restitution for the duties paid by me in the Transit: if I had come home in the Neptune, I should not have paid them: why I did not, was because my duty required me to bring home the Treaty: I certainly should not lose by this affair: Mr. Dallas said to me, that it was only necessary for you to sanction the thing, & the money would be repaid to me as money improperly paid. It is of some consequence to me not to lose $230, or 240 if the subject offers itself to you, as I think it will, I shall be much obliged to you, to remember & act on it: Mr. Dallas will have the money returned to my agent at New York, Mr. R. White, to whom I will explain as I go through.

I beg to add, my dear Sir, my very sincere respect, & my thanks for your kind & friendly regard for me, evinced so frankly on so many occasions.

most truly & respectfully
your friend
C. Hughes Jr.

Ed. Monroe.

Christr. Hughes's Letter
Baltimore 18 Mar 1816

Baltimore March 15. 1806

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge a letter from the Department of State dated yesterday, authorising me to negociate an accommodation equal to four thousand dollars with any of our Banks where specie is at par.

I am very sorry to be obliged to state, that there is not much hope of succeeding with any of our Banks in this object: not that there is an unwillingness to accommodate the Government, especially on such an occasion, but the Banks of Baltimore have been engaged in a regular reduction of their loans (which affects indiscriminately to all the Individuals of the Community without exception) with a view to recommence Specie payments simultaneously with the Banks

of Philadelphia and New York, and, of course, in this manner of reducing their outstanding business, they have refrained entirely from making new loans. I have had a conversation with some of the principal Directors of several of the Banks, and there will be a special meeting of those of the Bank of Baltimore tomorrow morning at 10, to decide whether or not, to make the accommodation. My arrangements were all made to leave Town on Sunday (even Sunday after tomorrow) if the Bank of Baltimore make the loan, I shall do so: if not I shall remain until I can decide the question with the other Banks here, which cannot be determined before Wednesday: This delay I regret very much.

I will have the honor to
inform you of the result of this business by
tomorrows mail & do remain with respect
respt your most obed. Servt.

Christo. Hughes Jr.

Honble
James Monroe
Secy. of State
Washington

Christopher Hughes Jun.
Baltimore, March 15. 1816.

States the difficulty of arranging the Specie draft on Boston.

Dip - (9) Sweden.

Secretary to Special Mission in England
1814 and 15

Baltimore, March 16. 1816

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I have negotiated the Loan authorized by your Letter of 14th Instant with the Bank of Baltimore, and have drawn on you, at Sixty Days after this date, in favor of the Cashier of said Bank, for amot. of Four Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars, with interest, being the sum requisite, from the present rate of Exchange, to net me Four Thousand Specie Dollars in Boston.

I shall proceed tomorrow for Boston. —

I have the honor to be

with perfect respect yr. most obt. Servt.

Christopher Hughes Jr.

Hon. Secy of State

Washington

March. 16. 1816.

Jer Hughes

bearer from Ball.e 4800

Boston april 9th 1816

Sir

I have had the honor to receive through the polite attention of the Collector of this Port, your dispatch enclosing

Notes Vol 2. My Letter of authority, to be addressed to the Person whom I shall find in Command at Carthagena.

Invoice Vol 8. My Letter of Instructions.

Notes Vol 9. Your Letter to the Chevalier de onis of February 21st.

The translation of a Letter from the Chev. de Onis of

Notes Sp. Vol 3 May 2d notifying the continuance of the Blockade &c.

Notes Vol 2. And your reply of March 20th 1816.

Together with these, I have the pleasure to acknowledge your Letter of 26th March, included in the same envelope.

The answer of the Chevalier de onis to your Letter of February 21st through spoken of in the Letter of Instructions, as making a part of this dispatch, has

not

To The Secretary of State
&c &c &c
Washington.

not been forwarded: nor do I find copies of the correspondence which ensued between the Chevalier de Onis and the Secretary of State soon after the Chevalier's recognition.

Allow me to request, that copies of the Chevalier's reply to your letter of February 21st, and of the above-mentioned correspondence, may be forwarded to me here, as early as may be convenient.

I have also had the honor to receive your communication of April 3d conveying copies of the letters of Messrs. S. & P. Christian, Merchants of Norfolk.

I am apprehensive that the Macedonian will not be ready for sea sooner than a fortnight from this date; this delay is caused by the difficulty of getting a crew. Captain Warrington has now one hundred men: there are seventy on their way from N. York: besides which, he states that he wants one hundred more: however, he hopes to recruit them here, and at New York within the time above named.

I find, from the many commercial expeditions fitting out in this Port for the East Indies, that

Spanish

Spanish Dollars are selling at a premium of 3 a 4 per Ct. beyond the state of the Market, when I made my negotiation at Baltimore: however, I have no doubt that the supplies I have, will fully meet all contingencies.

I also find, that, from usage, as explained by Gov. Warrington, I shall have to pay all the Bills for my Cabin Stores & Bed-furniture. Not understanding this subject, I did suppose that I should have found these things provided by some authorized agent here. This item, my unexpected detention and some other occurrences will very nearly, if not quite, exhaust the supply for my personal expences. I mention these things incidentally, and not because I think any further arrangement on this head necessary on the part of the Department of State. I shall have no difficulty.

I have the honor to be,
with perfect respect
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Christopher Hughes Junr

Christr. Gore Esqr. Sam.l Eliot Esqr. &c
Boston April 9. 1816.

acknowledges the receipt of papers
forwarded on the 26. of March.

Forward the papers
mentioned, not heretofore
forwarded.

U. S. Ship Macedonian, Chesapeake Bay
July 6th 1816.

Sir

I have the honour to inform you of the arrival of the Macedonian from Carthagena, and I have much satisfaction in stating, that in that branch of the Trust reposed in me by the President, which authorized me to demand the release of such citizens of the United States, as I might find in captivity, I have fully succeeded. My demand was promptly complied with by the Spanish Authorities. They immediately liberated all of the americans remaining in confinement, and delivered them up to me. These men have been brought home in the Frigate.

As to that part of my instructions which authorized me to demand a restoration of the property, so unjustly seized, I feel much regret in stating, that I have totally failed. I regret that Citizens of the United States, some of whom I know to be worthy and respectable members of the community, should be thus iniquitously deprived of their property: but I can feel no surprise that the Power which would so take it, should determine to keep it.

We put into Santa Martha on the 28th May: I was informed that there remained only Eight or Ten american Citizens in confinement in the prisons of that place: that there had been more than Fifty: some of whom had been permitted to return to their country: some had obtained their liberty by passing for Englishmen, and some, who had escaped by Stratagem or forcing the guard, were taken away in the English Sloop of war, Forrester. This Vessel was at Santa Martha to receive the English prisoners. Her Commander, Captain Hendry, with a benevolence which does him honour, humanely received on board his Ship, such americans as could escape from the horrours of their prisons, and equally extended to them protection and relief.

We anchored off Carthagena on the 8 June: I immediately sent my despatches on shore, addressed to Sr. Don Francisco de Montalvo, Captain General and President of the Kingdom of New Granada. On the ensuing morning I received his answers to my communication, and a letter addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States; which papers, I have the honour to enclose.

On landing, I met a most gracious reception from the Captain General: in my conversation with him, I stated my surprise, at his having

The Honble The Secretary of State

&c. &c. &c.

having said in his Letter to the Secretary of State, to which he had responded me, that the Spanish Tribunals had anticipated the demand of the President by having already sent all the American prisoners to their country. That I myself had seen a number in the prisons of Santa Martha, and was informed that there were several remaining in confinement at Carthagena. The Captain General assured me, that he had no knowledge of any such fact, and to convince me of his disposition to comply with the application of the President, he would, on ascertaining their names and number, order their immediate release. I procured a list of their names, and, in my note of the 10th I enclosed it to Don Francisco de Montalvo.

On going on Shore the next morning, I was immediately waited on by an officer, who stated, that he had come by the order of the Captain General, to put at my disposal the prisoners belonging to the U. States; that he wished to know where he should conduct them, and whether they should be sent on board the Frigate? I answered that there was a Boat belonging to the Frigate at the Beach, which would receive them. He returned and requested an acknowledgement of his having executed his commission, which I gave him. This is the paper alluded to, by the Captain General, in his Note of the 11th. which I received in the course of two hours after the prisoners had been liberated, and which enclosed orders to the Governor of Santa Martha, to deliver to me the american prisoners at that place. Copies of this note, of the papers enclosed in it, and of my reply, I have the honour to forward herewith.

We sailed from Carthagena on the 12th and arrived at Santa Martha on the 14th June. I immediately sent Lieutenant Percival on Shore, with the despatches from the Captain General, to the Governour, and have the honour to enclose my note, with the Governours answer. The Prisoners were forthwith released and sent on board.

Here I think it proper to add, that there were Ten English, and several French, Prisoners, released from the Prisons of Santa Martha, at the same time with the Americans. These men were destitute of every thing, and most of them, were suffering, like the americans, under diseases incident to a long and loathsome confinement, in so warm a climate. Captain Warrington received them on board the Macedonian. The English Sloop of war Jay, came into Santa Martha from Jamaica to receive such English subjects as might be remaining in confinement: finding that they were already at liberty and on board the Macedonian, Captain Roberts, Commander of the

Jay,

Jay, requested Captain Warrington to transfer them to his Ship: and the Ten Englishmen abovementioned, were, with their own consent, accordingly transferred from the Macedonian to the Jay.

From the information I received at Carthagena, and from what I saw at Santa Martha, I feel no hesitation in saying, that the cruelties inflicted upon the Officers and men belonging to the American Vessels seized by the Spanish authorities, are unexampled among Christian Nations. They did not allege against them any military participation whatever, with the patriot cause: the only charge against them, and upon which the seizure of their property, and punishment of their persons, are exclusively justified, is, that they violated the Blockade of Carthagena: and yet, it is an undisputed fact, that, with the exception of the Charles Stewart, all of the seizures were made, after the fall of the place into the hands of the Blockading Party:- when, considering the relation of Sovereignty between the Blockading Power, and the Place blockaded, it was fair to conclude, that the Blockade must have died a natural death.

For a Sketch of the means practiced to get possession of the american property seized at Carthagena, of the circumstances of cruelty attending the imprisonment of the Officers, Supercargoes and men, I have the honour to refer you to my note of the 11th. closing my correspondence with the Captain General. I enclose translations of the Spanish papers, and have the honour

to be,

Sir

with the most perfect consideration

Your obedient Servant

Christopher Hughes Junr.

July 6. 1816. 11

List of papers accompanying the despatch from C. Hughes to the Secretary of State, announcing his arrival from Carthagena.

" " "

2. Letters from C. Hughes to the Vice Roy, dated June 8th
2. Letters in reply from Viceroy Montalvo = June 9th
2. Translations =
1. Letter from Vicroy to Secretary of State = June 9th
1. Translation
1. Letter from C. Hughes to Vice Roy . . . . . June 10th
1. Letter from Vice Roy in answer & Translation . . June 11th
1. Short Note from C. Hughes to Vice Roy . . . June 11th
1. Letter from C. Hughes to Vice Roy, in Conclusion . June 11th
1. Letter from Vice Roy to Governor of Santa Martha,
1. Translation of it.
1. Letter from C. Hughes to Gov: of St: Martha = June 14th
1. Letter from Governor of St: Martha in reply = June 15
1. Translation =
1. Original from C. Hughes Jr. to Sec. of State dated July 6th 1816

19 papers.

List of papers constituting the despatch

from

C. Hughes Esq.

to

The Hon.ble Secy. of State, at Wash.n

dated

List of Papers
accompanying the Letter of
C. Hughes Esq.r &c.
dated 6. July 1816.
announcing his return from
Carthagena.

Copy of a Letter from Christopher Hughes to Sr. Dn. Francisco de Montalvo, President & Captain General of the Kingdom of New Granada.

On board, United States Ship Macedonian
S. Domingo Bay off Carthagena, June 8th 1816

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose to Your Excellency a Letter of Credence from the Honorable James Monroe, Secretary of State of the United States of America, addressed to Your Excellency, and two Letters from the Chevalier de Onis, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty near the Government of the United States, addressed to General Morillo, and left unsealed, in case of General Morillos absence from Carthagena.

The Letter of Mr. Monroe will explain to Y. E. the objects of my mission, and the powers with which I am clothed by the President of the United States: to wit, to apply for the discharge of such Citizens of the U. States as may have been made prisoners by the Troops of H. C. Majesty in the Spanish Provinces, and particularly at Carthagena, and for the restoration of their property and to convey them and their property to their country.

One of the Letters of the Spanish Minister comprehends the same topicks, and recommends them to the Commander in Chief's attention and satisfaction. Doubtless this Letter of Mr. Onis was dictated by his friendly dispositions towards the American Government, and by his conviction of its rightful claims to the success of my mission. The other Letter of Mr. Onis, which is merely a personal recommendation, I owe to the amiable qualities, by which, the Spanish Minister is distinguished.

It is unnecessary for me to enter into a detailed statement of the subjects on which I am sent, or of the principles on which the Government of the U. States feels itself bound to proceed in this, and in all similar cases. To vindicate the rights of its citizens, in their persons and in their property, no matter in what quarter of the Globe, or by what power, they may be invaded, the american Government feels to be among the first, as it is among the most interesting of its duties.

To his Excellency
Sr. Don Francisco de Montalvo
President & Captain General
of the Kingdom
of
New Granada.

The

The Letter of the Secretary of State, which I have herewith the honour to enclose, states to Y. E. that it was known in the U. States, that many of their citizens, with a considerable amount of property, had been seized and were detained by the Troops of H. C. Majesty in the Spanish Provinces and particularly at Carthagena. The President in execution of his sacred duty to the people of the U. States, and in compliance with their urgent and expressed expectations, has thought proper to send a special commissioner in the Frigate Macedonian, to apply to Y. E. for their discharge and for the restoration of their property, to receive and to bring them home. This is the trust, with which I am charged.

The incontestible principles of right and justice upon which the present claims of the President is grounded, together with the relations of friendship so happily existing between the two countries and so sincerely cherished by the Government of the United States, assure me that Y. E. will hasten to satisfy it: and when I take into view the magnanimity of H. C. M.'s Government, and the just principles, by which, I trust it will always be regulated, I cannot entertain a doubt that You will seize on this occasion, and by a prompt discharge of such citizens of the U. States, with their property, as may be now detained within the sphere of your authority, manifest a disposition to preserve the harmony of the two Governments, and to establish their present good understanding upon a permanent and solid basis.

Allow me to assure Y. E. that such an act on your part, will only reciprocate the friendly sentiments entertained by the Government of the U. States, towards that of H. C. M.: and to express a hope that there may grow out of my mission, new ties of friendship between two Governments, whose juxtaposition and mutual interests so strongly point out the benefits of a good intelligence, and urge on them the policy of a lasting peace.

I shall await Y. E. answer at the present anchorage of the Macedonian.

I have the honour to present to
Your Excellency
the assurances of my most perfect consideration

Signed
Christopher Hughes Jr.

June 8. 1816

Christopher Hughes Junr.

to

The President & Captain General

of New Granada

Communicating his arrival &c. &c. &c.

with

the Capt. Generals answer, & Translation

of it.

La adjunta contestacion al Oficio del S.r Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos q. V.S. me remitió con uno de los suyos fha. de ayer, é incluso aperturado, lo es tambien á los particulares de entrega de prisioneros Norte-Americanos y sus propiedades que me trata V.S. á quien he avisado con el portador de los pliegos, q.e si le ocurriese buscar á tierra, tendré la mayor satisfaccion en conocerle y obsequiarle quanto le permitan las circunstancias del pais, habida consideracion á su Gobierno competente, á su distinguida persona y á la apreciable recomendacion del Ministro de S.M., el Rey mi amo, cerca de los Estados Unidos D.n Luis de Onis; cuyas cartas para el General Morillo que se halla á distancia en el interior del Virreynato ocupado de las operaciones de guerra, seguiran inmediatam.te á sus manos, quien no dudo dirigirá oportunam.te sus debidas respuestas al S.or Secretario de relaciones exteriores de los Estados Unidos.

Dios gue. á V.S. m.s años. Cartagena de Indias 9. de Junio de 1816.

B.s m.s de V.S. su mor. obed.r

Fco de Montalvo

S.or Comisionado de los Estados Unidos de Norte-America D.n Guiteval Hughes.

Translation of a letter from the Vice Roy of Santa Fe
to Christopher Hughes, Commissioner from the Government
of the United States of America, dated Carthagena of the
Indies, June the 9th 1816.

Royal Seal.

The annexed answer to the official letter
of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States, which
Your Honour remitted to me with one of yours dated yester=
=day, is equally an answer to the particulars of the
delivery of the North American Prisoners and their property
which your Honour mentions to me: & to whom I have
sent word by the bearer of the dispatches that if he deigned
to come on shore, I should feel the greatest satisfaction
in being acquainted with him and of treating him
in the best manner the circumstances of the Country
will admit of, in consideration of the Government that
has sent him, his distinguished person and the instima
=ble recommendation of the Minister of His Majesty the
King my master, in the United States Don Luis De Onis,
whose letters to General Morillo, absent at some distance
in the interior of this Vice Royalty on military operations,
shall be immediately forwarded, who, I have no doubt,
will in due time send the corresponding answers to the
Secretary of foreign affairs of the U. States.

God preserve Your Honour many years

I Kiss your Honour's hands

Your most obed.t Servant

/Signed/ Francisco de Montalvo

To the Commissioner of the
U. States of North America
Mr. Christopher Hughes

From Dr. Franco de Montaloo – Carthagena of the Indies 9 June 1816. 13- 19

Virreynato de Santa Fe.

Exmo. S.

Contestando la carta de V.E. de 25. del proximo pasado Marzo, que me pasó el Comisionado de ese Gobierno Caballero Cristoval Hughes, sobre la restitucion de prisioneros Norte-Americanos con sus propiedades, creo que me bastará esponer á V.E. la causa de la detencion y actual estado de cosas para que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos se persuada de la justicia con que se ha procedido, y que siendo en el dia asunto quasi concluido, lo que quede pendiente se determinará conforme á las leyes que gobiernan en tales casos, que ni los Tribunales que conocen de los apresamientos ni Yo podemos infringir ni dispensar.

Los Americanos que estubieron aqui detenidos algun tiempo, fueron aprehendidos introduciendo Viveres á los insurgentes de esta plaza despues de intimado el bloqueo, por lo que se trató de la confiscacion de sus buques y cargamentos en los Juzgados que dejonan las leyes donde obran las actuaciones: y si los interesados por si ó por medio de Apoderado pretendieren testimonios p.a instruir sus recursos

segunda instancia, ó para lo que vieren convenirles, no se les negarán, proponiendo yo, si fuere necesario, á que se les libren, en obsequio de la justicia y del importantísimo objeto q.e V.E. enuncia de la mejor armonia entre los Gobiernos de nuestras Naciones, q.e procuraré conservar, y adelantar por mi parte.

En quanto á las personas de los infractores del bloqueo, tengo la satisfaccion de poder decir á V.E. que los Tribunales Españoles se han anticipado á la reclamacion del Presidente remitiendolos á su patria.

Dios gue. á V.E. muchos años. Cartagena de Yndias 8. Junio 9. de 1816.

B.l.m. de V.E. su mor. ser.o

S.to Montalvo

Sr. Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de Norte-America.

June 9. 1817.

Don Francisco de Montalvo.
Vice Roy of the Kingdom of
Nuevo-Granada.
To the Secretary of State. —
on the liberation of American
citizens & their property seized at
Carthagena

(Translation)

20 - 21

Dn Francisco de Montalvo, Vice Roy of the Kingdom of New-Grenada, to the Secretary of State of the United States of North-America.

Most Excellent Sir,

In answer to Your letter of the 25. of March last, delivered to me by Mr Christopher Hughes, the Commissioner of your Government, in relation to the liberation of the persons and property of certain North-Americans, prisoners here, I conceive that it will be sufficient to explain the cause of their detention, and the actual state of things, to convince The President of the United States, of the Justice of our proceedings; and that as the affair is now almost concluded, the sequel will be determined by the laws adapted to such cases, which can neither be violated, nor dispensed with, by the competent Tribunals, or myself -

The Americans who were detained some time here, were seized, conveying provisions to the Insurgents of this place, after the Notification of the Blockade; their Vessels and Cargoes were therefore confiscated: but if the parties interested, either personally, or by an agent, bring forward testimony to support their claims in a Second trial, they will be admitted, and on my part, I promise, if it shall be necessary, to cause them to be liberated, in conformity with my earnest desire to promote Justice, and the best understanding between our respective Governments. With respect to the persons of the Individuals who broke the Blockade, I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Spanish Tribunals have anticipated the wishes of the President, by setting them at Liberty.

God preserve you many Years! - Carthagena of the Indias - June the 9. - 1816.

(Signed) Fco de Montalvo

June 9. 1816.
Mon Labrador to the Secry of State — by Mr Hughes

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Copy of a Letter from Christopher Hughes to Sr. Don Francisco
de Montalvo V.E.P.P. New Granada

on board the United States Ship Macedonian
Ft. Domingo Bay off Carthagena, June 8th 1816

Sir

I have the honour to enclose to your Excellency a letter from the Chevalier de Onis, addressed to General Morillo, relative to the Blockade he has imposed on the coast of New Granada.

The Spanish Minister, in communicating this information to the Government of the United States, says, that the Blockade shall continue from Santa Martha to the River Atrato inclusive; and that if any Vessel shall be met with further South than the Mouths of the Magdalena, or further North than the parallel of Cape Tiberon on the Mosquito Coast, and between the meridians of those two points, She shall be declared good prize, whatever documents or destination She may have: but that the Ports of Santa Martha and Puerto Bello are left open to the commerce of Neutrals.

The Government of the United States must protest most positively against this Blockade: every principle of it is equally unjust and repugnant to the Law of Nations. The extent of coast comprehends several hundred miles, and the range within which captures will be declared good prize, is almost indefinite. To establish and enforce an actual Blockade over such an immense tract, is scarcely within the nature of things.

An actual Blockade, constituted, not by the provisions and penalties of a Proclamation enforced by scattered Cruizers, but by a stationary force, placed so near the entrance of the Ports and Harbours included within the prohibited coast, as to render it manifestly dangerous to attempt to enter, and not authorized to seize Vessels, unless they are found within a certain distance of the coast, and even then returning to a Port, after having been warned not to enter, by the Blockading Squadron near it; a Blockade founded on these principles, composed of these materials and confined to particular ports adequately invested, provided it be

properly

To His Excellency
Sr. Don Francisco de Montalvo
V.E.P.P.
New Granada.

properly published and made known for the information of Neutrals, is the only Blockade recognized by the Law of Nations. I need not add, that it is upon the sound and established maxims of international usage and justice, that the safeguard of neutral rights depends. When they are respected, neutral nations are enabled to observe that pacific attitude, and that impartiality in the affairs of Belligerents, compatible with their interests, their situation and their honour.

On the other hand, a Blockade, such as that described by Don Luis de Onis, in his communication to the Government of the U. States, in proclaiming an extensive range of the atlantic ocean as forbidden to neutral Vessels, and that all vessels met within its limits, no matter what documents or destination they may have, shall be declared good prize, oppugns every principle of that Code of international Law, which the experience, the justice and the wisdom of ages, have united to digest, to adopt and to respect. Such a Blockade respects no Law, but that of force and opportunity: the Power proclaiming it ceases to be pacific towards those Nations, whose commerce it affects; and they certainly afford an example of moderation, if, thus assailed in their rights and their interests, they continue to wear the character of Neutrals; a character so little respected, and so little suited to the State of things in which they find themselves placed.

Cherishing as the Government of the U. States does, the relations of amity, subsisting with that of Spain, and confiding in the return of this sentiment by the Spanish authorities, I have thought it proper to state to you these objections entertained by the President to the Blockade in question. I have represented them in a spirit of candour, which I am sure you will appreciate, and I sincerely hope that these manifest reason and force may induce Your Excellency, as the Representative of H. C. Majesty in the Vice Kingdom of New Granada, to make such modifications in the Proclamation of General Morillo, and in its execution, as will make them more conformable with the Law of Nations, and less injurious to the National rights, and commercial interests of the people of the United States

I beg your Excellency to accept the assurances of the high consideration, with which I have the honour to be Your mo. ob. Servt.

Signed Christopher Hughes Jun.

June 8. 1876

Christopher Hughes Junior to the
President & Capt. Genl of New Granada
enclosing
Chev. de Onis letter on the Blockade
to
New Granada.
with the Capt. Genls answer
and
a Translation of it —

Royal Service

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Translation of a letter from the Vice Roy of Santa Fé to Christopher Hughes, Commissioner from the Government of the United States of America dated Carthagena of the Indies June 9th 1816.

— With one of the official notes of your Honour dated yesterday, I received the letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the King my Master to the Government of the United States, to General Don Pablo Morillo, to whom I shall have it forwarded by the — courier that starts to morrow for the interior of this — Kingdom where His Excellency at present is.

As to the rest, respecting the proclamation intimating the Blockade of the Coast of the dominions of the King, the General who gave it, must leave your Honour convinced, that he has conformed himself to the orders of the Court, to which he must answer for his conduct.

As to what regards me, I will observe the laws that govern me: as to their conformity with those of Nations, the Government of the United States can treat of with that of His Majesty the King my Lord, and I believe that such will be the determination of the President of the United States, since in the Credentials he has given to your Honour, I observe he has not authorized you to treat with me concerning the — Blockade.

God preserve your Honour many years

I Kiss your Honour's hands

(Signed) Francisco de Montalvo.

To the Commissioner from the
Government of the United States
of North America
Mr. Christopher Hughes

20ª

Con uno de los oficios de V.S. fecha de ayer, he recibido la carta del Ministro Plenipotenciario del Rey mi amo cerca de los Estados Unidos, ppª el General D. Pablo Morillo; à quien la dirigiré ppr el Correo q.e saldrá mañana ppra el interior del Reyno donde se halla S.E.

Por lo demas de la Proclama intimando el bloqueo de la costa de los Dominios del Rey, el General que la dió deberá V.S. persuadirse à q.e se habrá arreglado à las ordenes de la Corte, à la q.e deberá responder de su conducta.

Por lo q.e à mi toca, observaré las Leyes que me gobiernan, sobre cuya conformidad con la de las Naciones podrá tratar el Gobierno Norte-Americano con el de S. M. el Rey mi Señor: Y creo que tal será la determinacion del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, quando en la credencial q.e hizo dar à V.S, observo q.e no le há autorizado ppa tratar conmigo sobre el bloqueo.

Dios gue à V.S m.s a.s Cartag.a de Indias 9 de Junio de 1816.

Hom.e de V.S. su mor. serv.or

Fco de Montalvo

S.r Comisionado de los Estados Unidos del Norte-America M.r Cristobal Hughes.

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Copy of a Letter from C. Hughes, to Don F. de Montalvo
Vc. yc. yc. -

On board, H. B. M. S. Macedonian
Cartharena, 10th June 1816

Sir

In my conversation with your Excellency, on that part of your Letter to the Secretary of State of the United States, in which you state, that as to the persons of those who had infringed the Laws of the Blockade, you had the satisfaction of informing the Secretary of State, that the Spanish Tribunals had anticipated the claim of the President, by having already sent them to their country, I had the honour to state to your Excellency, that there were a number of Citizens of the United States still detained as Prisoners, both in this place and at Santa Martha.

I now have the honour to enclose to Y. E. a list of their names, and will be happy to receive the order for their discharge, which Your Excellency had the goodness to say, should be issued immediately on receiving the enclosed list.

I am &c. &c. &c.

(signed) C. Mot. Hughes

To His Excellency
Don Don F. de Montalvo
&c &c &c
Carthagena

N°3

Copy of a Letter from
C. Hughes
to
Don Fs.co de Montalvo V.e V.t.

of June 10.th 1786
with
The answer, dated 11.th June
and
a Translation of it.
&
of the papers referred
to in it.

De los individuos Americanos de q.e V.S. me habla en su oficio de ayer, solo ha resultado q.e existen en esta Ciudad los q.e ya eran à disposicion de V.S, y constan del recibo q.e para en mi poder. -

Ademas un tal Leris Correa q.e pasó al Hospital de Sabanalarga à curarse de unas llagas q.e tenia, he dado ya mi Orden p.a q.e sea enviado à Santa Marta, en donde lo recibirà V.S. si no ha fallecido de sus males, con los demas individuos de la propia Nacion q.e aun permanecian alli, y estan en disposicion de poder seguir à su Patria; à cuyo fin remito à V.S. las disposiciones ordenes apetecidas p.a aquel Comand.te de Marina y Gobernad.r de la Plaza.

Dios gue a V.S. m.s a.s Cartag.a 11 de Junio de 1816.

B.s M.s a V.S. su mor. serv.r

Fco Montalvo

Sr Dn Cristobal Hughes.

R.d Since Translation of Don F.co de Montalvo's Letter of 11.th June 1816.

Of the american individuals which your Honour mentioned to me in your note of yesterday, it appears that there are no others remaining in this place, than those which have been put at the disposal of your Honour, the acknowledgement whereof remains in my possession.

Besides, I have given orders that a certain Louis Coste, who went to the hospital of Savanna-Larga to get cured of some wounds, be sent to S.ta Martha (in case he have not died of his disease) where your Honour will receive him, with the other individuals of the same Nation, who still remain there, and are in a condition to return to their country. To this effect, I send you the enclosed orders for the Commandant of Marine and the Governour of the Place.

God preserve you many years

(signed) F.co de Montalvo

Carthagena 11.th June 1816.

M.r Hughes
Y.r H.ble
Frigate Macedonian

Translation of the Letter from the Captain General Montalvo addressed to the Governour of Santa Martha & to the Commandant of the Marine of that Place, ordering the release of the Prisoners &c.

At the request of the Government of the United States of North America, I have resolved, that if any of the Citizens of those States should still remain in this place or in Santa Martha, detained as prisoners, those who should so be, from no other motive than that of introducing provisions into Carthagena during the Blockade, should be immediately delivered up to the Commissioner of said Government, M.r Christopher Hughes, in order that he may conduct them to their country in the Frigate Macedonian destined for this purpose, seeing that the said Commissioned has sent in to me, a List of those that are in Santa Martha and Carthagena, a copy of which I enclose to you; of which I give you notice for your government and compliance therewith.

God preserve you many years

Carthagena June 6th 1816 (Signed)

Fsco de Montalvo

To the Governour of Santa Martha.

N. B.

a copy of the above was addressed to Don Ignacio Pedrola Commandant of the Marine at S.ta M.a

Translation of

the Captain General, Montalvo's

Letter

To the Governor of Santa Marta

&

Com.t of the Marine D.n P. P.

Carthagena 6.th June 81

Copy of a Letter from C. Hughes, to Don Fo.co de Montalvo
Yc. Yc. Yc.

U. S. Ship Macedonian
June 11.th 1816. off Carthagena.

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's Letter of to day, enclosing a Letter addressed to the Governor of Santa Martha and one to Don Torquato Piedrola, commandant of the Marine, directing those Officers to release and put at my disposal, the Citizens of the United States who are in confinement at that place.

I beg your Excellency to accept my thanks for the prompt attention you have shewn to the subject of my visits to this place, and for the distinguished and hospitable reception with which you have honoured me.

With perfect respect
Yc. Yc. Yc.
C. Hughes.

To Sr. Don Fo.co de Montalvo
Vice Roy of the
Kingdom of
New Granada &c.

Copy of
a Letter from C. Hughes to the
Tien Roy, dated June 11th 1916

Ft Carthagena.

On board the United States Ship
Macedonian off Carthagena June
the 11th 1816

Sir

I have had the honour to
receive Your Excellency's dispatch, dated the 9th of
June, inclosing a letter for the Secretary of State,
and one for the Chevalier de Onis.

In reply to Your Excellency's observation
that my letter of credence contains no authority
to treat on the subject of the Blockade, imposed
on the coast of New Granada, I have to remark,
that as it was known that the Spanish authori-
-ities took no other ground, in defending and
justifying the seizure of american vessels than
an alleged infraction of the Blockade, as has
been expressly admitted in your letter to the
Secretary of State, to which you have referred
me, I was not aware of any other means, by
which I could execute my commission from
the Government of the United States, to require
the restoration of the property of their citizens,
than by exhibiting the unsoundness and injustice
of the exclusive ground, upon which the seizure

of

To Sr. Don Francisco de Montalvo
Vice Roy of the
Kingdom of
New Granada.

of it is justified

I think I have demonstrated in my letter of the 8th that the Blockade has not been imposed according to the uniform and established principles of national law: that it was not sufficiently published for the information of Neutrals; that the investment was not, and from the extent of the coast could not be, actual; and that the limits prescribed, according to the terms used by the Chevalier de Onis in communicating it to the Government of the United States, were such as to interfere with the commercial rights of the United States, and to put at the mercy of Spanish Cruizers, over an immense tract of the Ocean, all american vessels which might be met, no matter what was their destination or documents.

I did hope, that upon an exhibition of the illegality of the Blockade, which certainly vitiates all proceedings under it, — — Your Excellency would have felt a disposition to make such arrangements, or hold out such encouragement to the Citizens of the United States, who have been thus deprived of their property, as by leading to such an accomodation as will do them justice, can alone satisfy the Government which I have the honour to represent. As Your Excellency's letters give me no reason for continuing to entertain any such expectation, I will now have the honour of Submitting to Your Excellency a brief enumeration of the cases of Capture which have come to the knowledge of the

Government of the United States, rather by way of memoir of the causes of complaint on the part of my Government, against the proceedings of the authorities in the Spanish Provinces, than from any wish to protract this correspondence. I consider that it would be quite unprofitable to continue any further discussion of this question, and I have the honour to inform you that the Macedonian will weigh anchor as soon as a wind offers, to return to the United States.

The Schooner Adeline of Baltimore James Matthews, master, was decoyed into Carthagena thirteen days after the evacuation of the place by the Revolutionists; the Spanish Garison kept the Patriot Flag flying on the walls; whilst the blockading squadron wore the Spanish colours. The Schooner Comet of Baltimore, Captain Shillaber, appeared off Carthagena about Sixteen or Seventeen days after its fall; the Spanish Garison hung out lights and decoyed her into port. A few days after, the Friends Hope of Baltimore, Joseph Almeda, Master, was decoyed in by means of Shewing the Patriot Flag on the walls of Carthagena. It is represented that these vessels and their cargoes of provisions were either Sold, or appropriated to the public use, by the Spanish authorities without any legal trial or investigation.

If the Blockade had been legally imposed and properly announced, the methods taken to

effect the Seizures above mentioned, and the manner in which the property has been disposed of, without even the formality of a trial, certainly set at defiance every principle of law and justice, which nations have hitherto respected. It will be established by the most positive and incontrovertible proof, that these vessels were decoyed by systematic devices into the port of Carthagena. On entering the port, to which they were thus invited by the existing authorities, they were seized, and with their cargoes, sold and appropriated: and for what? Why for having done that which these very authorities had tempted and assisted them to do. One of the most undeniable maxims of the law of Nations in cases of Blockade, and that which has been insisted on by all nations interested in such questions, and formally admitted by Great Britain, is, that vessels must be warned not to enter. Instead of observing this well established principle in the cases in question, the three american vessels above named, were entrapped, and then charged with having violated the Blockade.

The Case of the Schooner Charles Stewart of New Orleans, Alfred Easton, master, is of a character different in its circumstances, but more aggravated in its entire disregard of every principle of humanity and justice. This

vessel

vessel was on a voyage to Maracaybo: a malignant fever attacked the crew: the Captain and Mate were the only persons capable of doing duty: being unable to work the vessel, and having exhausted all their wood and water, they were forced to anchor at the first land they could make. this was to leeward of their destination and within the limits of General Morillo's proclamation: they were found at anchor among the Arenas Islands, in Jamba Bay, with a signal of distress flying, by His Catholic Majesty's vessel of War the Patriota and another vessel belonging to the Squadron: these vessels without showing any colours, boarded and took possession of the Charles Stewart: they neither asked for the papers or the destination of the vessel: the helpless and diseased condition of the crew had no influence with the Spanish officers: they forced heavy irons on the swollen limbs of men, who were so ill as not to be able to walk the deck, and took from Mr Stanley, the owner of the Charles Stewart, his chest of medecines: of the crew of this vessel, there are now living but three persons. The Charles Stewart was taken into the Squadron off Carthagena. The Spanish Admiral Enrile admitted all her papers to be regular and correct, except one,

which

which he chose to demand; to wit, a permit from the Governor of Louisiana to sail on her voyage: he was assured that such a paper was unheard of, as among those constituting the necessary documents of an american vessel. This vessel was plundered by the vessels of the blockading Squadron, of whatever they chose to take: and with the ballance of her cargo, was sold at Santa Martha, without having gone through any legal trial.

In this manner has an amount of property, said to exceed One Hundred Thousand Dollars, been seized and disposed of by the Spanish authorities at Carthagena.

I beg leave to call your Excellency's attention to two other cases of capture and detention which have come to the knowledge of my Government.

The Schooner Edward Graham of Norfolk, Benjamin Bissell, master, was captured and carried into the port of Pampatar, in the island of Santa Margaritta, on the 17th of December 1815, by the Spanish schooner Morillo, Don Juan Laiaso commander. The Edward Graham was bound from Curacoa, to the port into which she was carried as a prize. No reason whatever has been, nor can I understand how any can be assigned for this most extraordinary

extraordinary capture of a vessel, immediately off the very port to which she was destined; which port has never been forbidden, nor was there known to exist any prohibition to an entrance into it.

The Schooner Ghent of Norfolk, Joshua Appleby, master, was seized on the 23d of February in the port of Porto Cabello, under the allegation that some boxes of Raisins, which were on board her were the same that had been taken in a Spanish vessel, captured some time preceding by a Carthagenian Privateer: the vague ground of this allegation was the similarity of the mark on the boxes, when it is well known that the boxes which contain Raisins are always alike, and that the mark is to distinguish the quality: the same quality having always the same mark. In addition to this, it was clearly shown by the papers of the Ghent, that the said Raisins were imported into Norfolk in the Brig Rose in Bloom, and had been regularly entered in the Custom House, for the benefit of drawback on exportation. The Ghent and cargo cost upwards of Eighteen Thousand Dollars. Captain Appleby on the seizure of his vessel, was forbidden to write home under penalty of imprisonment, and a fine of Five Hundred Dollars against any

person

person who should take a letter from him.

I am utterly at a loss to know, in what way the Spanish Authorities can justify the capture of vessels and property, belonging to the citizens of a Country, with which there are existing relations of peace and amity; and the more so, when it must be known to your Excellency that the diplomatic relations of the two Governments have so lately been reestablished upon a footing, that promises a duration to the harmony at present existing; a duration so sincerely desired by my Government, and so much to be cultivated by both powers.

It is with great reluctance, that I now advert to the personal cruelties, which, as it is represented, have been inflicted on the officers and crews of the four first named vessels. My reluctance proceeds from the respect I have for your Excellency's character; my conviction of your genuine benevolence; and from the necessity I find myself under of calling your attention to a subject, which I am sure your Excellency cannot contemplate without pain. The officers and crews of these vessels, it is represented, were stripped even to the clothes on their persons; confined in the most loathsome prisons, and denied every thing except a bare supply of food of the worst kinds, and only adequate

to

to sustain nature. They were marched from Cartagena to Santa Martha, a distance of Two Hundred miles, many of them enervated by disease, some of them without shoes and some without shirts. At Santa Martha they were again thrown into prison and treated with the greatest severity. Captain Easton and Mr. Stanley (an aged and respectable man, owner of the Charles Stewart.) were put into the stocks and kept every night confined in the most painful position. Captain Easton is still suffering these cruelties in the prison of Santa Martha, and Anthony Joseph, the surviving sailor of the Charles Stewart, is heavily loaded with irons in another prison, to torture him to confess that Captain Easton was concerned in an attempt to cut out his vessel from the harbour of Santa Martha about two months ago, since which period, Captain Easton has not been permitted to sleep out of the stocks. These men, I have seen in their prisons at Santa Martha, and have received from themselves and their fellow prisoners a narrative of their sufferings.

Your Excellency has said that the only charge against these men is a violation

of

of the Blockade. Even admitting that they were guilty of this act, and captured justly, the forfeiture of the property is the highest penalty recognized by the law of nations: to detain the persons as prisoners, or to inflict punishments on them, only applied with justice, when applied to convicted malefactors, is unexampled in the usages of civilized nations, and certainly affords an extraordinary evidence of the sincerity of those declarations so often repeated, of the friendly sentiments and dispositions of the Government of His Catholic Majesty, towards that of the United States.

I have the honour to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my perfect respect

Signed

Christopher Hughes

No 5

Copy

of a Letter, 11. June, from C. Hughes — —

to

The Captain General of N. Granada

at

Carthagena.

44

Mr. Hughes to the Gov.: of Santa Martha

=

On Board the U. S. S. Macedonian
Harbour of Santa Martha June 14. 1816.

Sir

I have the honour to inform your Excellency of my arrival in this Port from Carthagena, and to enclose a Letter from His Excellency, Sr. Don Francisco de Montalvo, Captain General of the kingdom of New Granada, directing the liberation of such citizens of the United States as may still be detained as prisoners in this place.

I have also the honour to enclose another Letter, of the same purport, from the Captain General, addressed to Don Joaquin Piedrola, Commandant of the Marine, at Santa Martha.

Lieutenant Percival, whom I have authorized to make whatever arrangements may be necessary to convey the Prisoners on board, will have the honour to hand you this Letter.

I present to your Excellency
the assurance of my
most perfect respect.

(signed) Christ.r Hen. Hughes.

To His Excellency
The Governour
of
Santa Martha

Translation of the answer of the Governor of Santa Martha.

Excellent Sir

I received yesterday, with the greatest satisfaction your note, informing me of your arrival at this Port from Carthagena, and enclosing a letter to me from his Excellency the Captain General of the kingdom, ordering that the citizens of the United States detained here should be set at liberty. This has been complied with, in my absence by the Commandant of Marine Don Joaquin Piedrola, who has put those persons at the disposal of Lieutenant Percival, commissioned to that effect.

I have the honour of offering my services to your Excellency, and of assuring you of my most high consideration.

God keep your Exc.y many years. S.ta Martha Sept.r 15.th 1816

Signed

Pedro Ruiz de Porras
Governour of S.t Martha.

To his Excellency the Commissioners of the U. States, Mr. Christopher Hughes.

Copy of a Letter from

C. Hughes

to the

Governor of Santa Martha

June 14. 1806

with

The Governours Answer and

a

Translation of it.

46

Exmo. Sor.

Con la mayor Satisfaccion Recivi ayer Su apreciable papel en que me participa su Arribo à este Puerto procedente del de Cartagena incluyendome un oficio del Exmo. Sor. Capitan General del Reyno D. Francisco de Monalvo en que me manda se pongan en livertad los Ciudadanos delos Estados unidos q.e se hallaban detenidos en esta Plaza, lo que asi se ha executado por el Comandante de Marina D. Joaquin Pedrola con anuencia mia, cuyos Individuos se han puesto à disposicion del Semente Pesevàl comicionado al efecto.

Con este motivo tengo el honor de ofrecerme ala disposicion de V. E. asegurandole demi mas alta concideracion.

Dios gue. a V. E. m.s a.s Santa Mar.a Junio 15 de 1816.

Pedro Ruiz de Porras

Gov.or ta de S. Maria,

Sor. Comicionado delos Estados unidos M.r Cristobal Hughes

I therefore &c.
Por tanto quiero que, recibida que le sea la fianza por el Ministro del Erario, encargado del ramo de Marina, en cantidad de diez mil pesos en seguridad de su buena conducta, aun con los mismos prisioneros, si no dieren motivo de sospecha; de que se abstendrá de agresiones; de toda extorsion con las naves de naciones amigas y neutrales, y en sus costas y territorio; como asi mismo de conducir á los puertos habilitados de este Estado las presas que hiciere, y de que no dispondrá de ellas hasta que se declare su legitimidad como corresponde, se le permita armarla y tripularla con la gente y armas expresadas, por el termino de Seis meses, pasados los quales será de ningun Valor —

And I command the Commandant Genl. of arms of the State; the principal Commandant of the Marine of the same; the Officers of the Ships of War, Masters of Merchantmen, Ministers of the Marine, Commandants of Ports, Bays, Castles, and all military Posts whatsoever; Corregidors, Mayors of Towns and Villages, and all the Subjects of the State in general, and each one in particular, that they give no trouble, embarrassment or detention to the said Captain Pedro Brugman; but on the contrary to aid and assist him as far as in their power; and to allow him to repair, careen, victual, and furnish himself with all necessary supplies for continuing his cruize —

Given at the Palace of the Government of the Province of Carthagena of the Indias - Sealed with the Seal of the State, and authorized by the Secretary of War and Marine, the thirtieth day of the Month of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred & fifteen — & the fifth of our Independence -

Signed
Manuel Garcia
de Sena
Secretary of War
& Marine —

Signed
Juan de Dios
Amador
Governor of the Province.

Mr. Adams presents his Compliments to Mr. Bagot, & wishes be happy to see him at this office at 10 Clk to morrow.

D of S Nov 11. 1817.

The Supreme Congress of the United Provinces of New-Grenada; and in its Name The Governor of The Province of Carthagena of the Indies, — especially authorized.

Whereas I am expressly authorized to issue grant Letters of Marque, I give the Present to Citizen Pedro Medrano, to the end that his Schooner called the Pega, commanded by Captain Pedro Brugman, armed with two Guns fifty Muskets, sixty Cutlasses, twenty-four Pistols, and one hundred Men, may cruize in the Seas of this America, under the Flag of New-Grenada, and against the vessels and property of the Spanish Nation and its Dependencies. Therefore

Translation (in part)
and
Copy (in part) of a
Letter of Marque granted by
the Authorities of New-Granada,
to a Carthagena Privateer.

JACOB LEWIS

JUNE 12, 1816

SANTO DOMINGO

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

Lewis Jacob
1876 – 1878

See Callendar of Miscellaneous Letters from 1789 - to 1820
for earlier letters from Lewis

In nine letters
see letters from
Lewis: —
May 2 1808
Oct 28 1812
Febr 8 1813
Oct 17 1813
Dec 13 1813
June 28 1816
July 20 1816

The last two are
in regard to his
Special Mission
to Santo Domingo

Sir

I feel it my duty on all occasions to communicate to you all Political information which may be interesting to my Government. On my return to America from this country, from my last voyage, I communicated to the President through Mr. Pickering, such information, as I had gained respecting proposals which had been made to the Chiefs of this Island by the British Government. I was informed the British ministry had denied that any terms or proposals had been proffered on the part of the British Government to the Chiefs of Bayti. I have in consequence endeavored to obtain correct information on that subject, and believe I have succeeded. General Petion who is Commander of State, a person highly esteemed by Foreigners as well as others, for his integrity and correct conduct has assured me that the British Government did make proposals to the effect which I had already stated through my friend Granger, and further, that they now stand ready to treat on the same before proposed principles. From his assurances and with other Chiefs who are acquainted with the politicks of this Government, together with the conduct of the Commanders of British Ships towards this People I am left without a doubt as to the fact.

The Chiefs on any decision of Establishing some

Commercial arrangements with the U. S. they say must fear the British Lion, they dare not let him into the forts, tho'wish are disposed to treat with him.

The Chiefs entertain fear that France will force us to take side against them, they appear to be very ignorant of our strength and policy, and should they be taught to believe (as they fear) either by circumstances or British policy, they would at one blow take away American Ships in their ports, which are in great number, of great value and extraordinary well armed, and manned generally with forty to one hundred Men —

In this port are Nine american Vessels, five of which are large ships, in Cape Francois are Eighteen sail, at Aux Cayes Nine at Jeremie seven, at Jacmel eight and twenty more may be said to be in all the different ports of the Island.

Inclosed is a copy of a letter which was given to me by Capt. Perkins of his M. Frigate Tartar, to give to the Commandant of Port au Prince, that he may be instructed in what he had written to the Emperor Dessalines — as I was the bearer and translator of the same, it gave me an opportunity of taking a copy which I now forward for your perusal. —

I cannot help thinking that if it is the policy of our Government to encourage the trade to this Island, it would be well to communicate with the Emperor, if not directly let him have the assurances of our Friendship and our determination to support our Commerce with him while the property and citizens of the U. States are respected and favored in this Island — This would encourage them and render our Commerce with this much more advantageous than it now is

and prevent them from taking any arrangement with the British 2
Government which they therein may do —

My business will detain me here until the return of my ship
from New York —

I have the honor to be
with much respect

Your most ob humble Servant

Port au Prince October 1st 1804

Lewis

James Madison, Secretary of State

Washington City

James Madison

Secretary of State

Washington City

Free

Mr. Wilson

Portland, Maine

Letters to Com. Lewis
Dept. State after 4 March 1817.

p. 26 — 21 April 1817
32 — 15 July "
58 — 16 Sept. "
78 — 24 Nov. "
109 — — Feb. 1818.

Department of State

Jan 12. 1816

Sir

For some time past the United States have had no Consular agent in the Spanish Maine, and the unsettled State of affairs in that quarter, seems more particularly at this time, to require the presence of an authorized agent, to guard the personal, as well commercial rights of our Citizens trading there. The President has designated you for that trust, of which, a Certificate under the Seal of this Office, is enclosed. That the sphere of your services may be as extensive and useful as possible, your appointment will embrace the provinces of Venezuella, Cumana and Maracaibo

The printed instructions enclosed with the Law, on which they are founded, comprehend, it is believed, every subject of a Commercial nature, to which it is necessary, at this time to direct your attention, you will however enquire into, and Communicate, the footing upon which our Trade is placed in the several provinces, with a view to such enlargement of them as the occasion may call for. Your enquiries will be particularly directed to the amount of duties payable by our Vessels and those of other Nations, to the illegal seizures of American Vessels, and to the treatment experienced by our Citizens in the several Ports you may visit

It is moreover desirable to be accurately informed

of

of all Military movements in that quarter, of the relative force of the Contending parties, the preponderance of one or the other, and of the dispositions manifested by all towards the United States

Should you not find it of sufficient importance to remain, in those provinces you will proceed further South to those of Chile and Peru, and execute the duties above indicated: To provide for that event a Certificate of appointment for these two Provinces, is also enclosed

As it cannot be expected that the usual consular fees will be an adequate compensation, under the reduced State of our trade with the Spanish Provinces, you will be allowed at the rate of three Thousand Dollars a year, for which, you can, from time to time, Draw upon this Department

Mr Devereux having some Commercial business to transact in South America, was furnished with a Certificate of appointment for Chile & Peru, similar to yours, but as his business was of a Temporary nature, it is expected he will have left those before your arrival, so that no interference between you is apprehended.

I have the honor to be with great respect. Sir: your obt Servant

Signed - James Monroe

Jacob Lewis Esqr

Copy

Thos. Sloat to Commodore

Lewis, June 12. 1816.

5

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I certify that Jacob Lewis Esq.r is appointed by the President of the United States Agent for Commerce and Seamen of the United States for the Provinces of Venezuella, Cumana and Maracaibo, on the Spanish Maine, with all the powers, privileges and Emoluments thereto of right appertaining—

In testimony whereof I James Monroe Secretary of State of the United States have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Seal of the Department of State to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of June, A. D. 1816 —

(signed) James Monroe.

Copy

Certificate of appointment to

Commodore Lewis, June 12. 1816.

7

To all to whom these presents shall come. Greeting

I certify that the bearer hereof, Jacob Lewis, Esquire, a distinguished citizen of the United States of America, is proceeding to the Spanish Main, there to reside in the character of Agent for Commerce and Seamen of the United States, to touch at Cape Francois in the Island of St Domingo, on business with the Government there, interesting to the United States.

These are therefore to request all whom it may concern, to act towards him, according to the law and courtesy of Nations in such cases; giving him, on all occasions, every necessary aid and protection, as these United States would do under similar circumstances.

In faith whereof, I James Monroe Secretary for the Department of State of the United States, have signed these presents, and caused the seal of the said Department to be affixed thereto. Done at the City of Washington, the 4th day of July A.D. 1816; and in the Forty first year of the Independence of the said States.

James Monroe
Secretary of State

Copy

Passport to Commodore

Lewes, July 4. 1816.

Rush. Rush Esqr

[illegible] Sir

I am sorry to the inquiry Contain
[illegible] 21st Sept. I have the honor to
observe. That in pursuance of my Instructions
[illegible] I had prepared myself to
depart for St Domingo. on the receipt of which
receive Instructions from the Department of State
but it had become unnecessary for me to proceed
that place at that time finding it impossible to
prevail on any [redacted] to undertake a Voyage
for Port au Prince, whither I was ordered to proceed;
owing to the unsettled state of affairs. The Americans had retired
I determined to proceed in the Congress Frigate to
the Pacific Ocean where I was permitted to join
my Instructions after preparing myself to join
the Ship. I received Information that the destination
of the Ships was [redacted] and that I should

not approach near to any place where I might
desirous of being landed, — I of course was agreeably
disappointed; a few days previous to the receipt of
your favor I was informed by Capt. Downes that
the Ship on board which he Command, was under
orders for immediate service — I immediately
wrote to Comm. Capt Rodgers requesting to be informed
whether she was destined to that Quarter of the
World where I wished to be landed —
that if I could be put on Shore in St. Domingo
I could get a Conveyance from there to Terra firma
with more facility than from any Port of France
here directly is impossible the whole Coast is declared
in a State of Blockade! — no Merchant will trust
his property on that Coast —
I hope that in the Event of Peace with France I shall
command not only a strong degree, but determination
to procure me the Means which the Government
have done me the honor to assign to me —
and I feel Confident that not too long hence
my Government will be satisfied that their Confidence
has not been misplaced —

I have the honor to assure you
of my high Consideration & Respect

J Lewis

January 1. 1817.

New York - May 1.
1817.

Commodore Lewis.

States reasons why he has not yet proceeded on his destination to Carthagena, and his desire still to go.

Hon.ble Rich.d Rush

Sir

I enclose herewith is a a letter which I transmit for your perusal it relates to the unhappy Condition of a very valuable Citizen of the U.S. and the treatment he receives from the people in whose hands he has fallen into, the lively interest I take In the welfare of this Individual as well the Cause In which he was engaged induces me to ask whether in your opinion any relief can be afforded him,

I have to request in behalf of the person to whom the letter was directed that you will after perusing it return it to me, I am waiting with great anxiety for a conveyance to that part of South America which may instructions point out to me to proceed to I know of no U.S. Vessel destined thereforn

Porto Arnbuco
July 10th 1817

I have the honor to assure you of my very high Consr & Respt. Lewis

Commodore J. Evans
Aug. 10, 1813.

Case of Wm. D. Robinson.

Wm. Wirt
Attorney of the United States

On the Richmond Circuit
June 10, 1813.

Recommends pardon.

The Hon.ble Rich.d Rush &c.a &c.a

Sir

Being very desirous to
Execute my mission, and being informed
That the U. S. S. John Adams is destined
To, or to pass near by the place of my destin-
ation, I am induced most urgently
To request of you to make application
To the Navy Department for permission
That I should Embark on board the
Said Ship and be landed at a
Convenient Port in St.h Domingo, (Say
Port au Prince) provided it should
not be Considered by the Department
Expedient to land me direct to the place
of my destination.

I have the honor of again
Assuring you of my very high
Consideration & Respect

Louis

Perth Amboy
Sept.r 9.th 1811

Jacob Lewis

Sept 9. 1817.

asks permission to embark on
the Adonis & to be landed at
St. Domingo or to be carried
in that vessel to the
place of his destination

Hon.ble J. Q. Adams

15

Sir

I had previously to your entering on the duties of the office of State, applied to Mr. Rush the then acting Secy of State for a Conveyance on board the U. S. Ship John Adams as far as Port au Prince in the Island of St. Domingo Thus far on my way towards Terra firma, the Country of my destination, under a Commission which I have the honor to hold under the Government

This in the event of the administration not thinking it expedient to send me thither direct, I received for answer, that an explicit reply could not be made to my inquiry, until the return of the President who was then absent on his Tour —

may I now ask whether I am to expect such a Conveyance, if otherwise, I am prepared for the want of a letter, to get on board of the first Vessel I can find, be her of whatever Nation she may be — and proceed to the next Port towards Terra firma I can get to, & there by the first opportunity to the place of my final destination; a direct Conveyance does not offer from the City of New York —

be assured Sir of my very high Consideration

& respect &c &c

J. Lewis

Portsmouth
Nov.r 16th 1817

Hon.ble John Quincy Adams
Secy of State
Washington

Favored by
Jan.y 16. 1817.
Free Mail.

Hon.ble J. Q. Adams Sec.ry &c.

I have the Honor Sir to Acknowledge the receipt of your Communication of this 4th. I Shall without loss of time repair To the City of New York and there hold myself in readiness, to Comply with the order therein Contained

I am with the highest Consideration Respectfully Your Obt. Servt.

J Lewis

Perth Amboy March 12. 1818

Lpee. of cents. — I. Lewis. 19

To

New York 28th March 1818.

Hon.le John Quincy Adams

Sec.y of State

Sir

Being about to embark for my Port of destination I have taken the liberty for the greater convenience of my family during my absence, to anticipate my Salary as it may become quarterly due, by making the annexed drafts in favor of my friend and neighbour, Matthias Bruen Esq.r of New York; — Soliciting that they may receive due honor, in conformity with your Letter of Instructions of the 26th February 1818.

I. Lewis

Agent

at Portsmouth

Honorable John Quincy Adams

Sir

I have the honor to
Inform you that I arrived at this port
in the U. S. S. Hornet on the 8 day of
may, after having made an abortive
visit to Christophy dominions —
I have presented my Credential to
General Boyer who has been lately
Elected President of Hayti and by
him was very cordially received,
and from him received a promise
of every protection & respect due to
the Character in which I presented
myself, I have therefore entered on
the duties of my office —

I have the honor to assure
you of my very high consideration
& respect.

Port au Prince
May 15th 1818.

Lewis Jacob - Port au Prince 10 May 1818

Rec.

Arrival at Port au P. & reception -

Port au Prince July 2d 1818

(Duplicate.

Sir,

This is to advertise you of my having drawn on the department of State for the sum of Five Hundred dollars, in favour of Abraham Smith.

Your most respectful and very Obt Sr.

C Lewis

To the Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams

(Duplt.

Lewis, Jacob – Port au Pr. 2 July 1818

Recd. 30 July.

Has drawn for $500 –

FREE

The Hon.ble J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State

Washington

NEW-YORK JUL 28

Post answer July 11th 1818

Sir,

I regret exceedingly to have to address you on a subject which intirely relates to myself, delicacy would forbid my doing so, did not justice, pride and imperious necessity, as well as a duty I owe to myself and family over rule, and indeed I even think it a duty I owe to you to make this expose, believing as I do that you will cheerfully correct a mistake which must have arrisen from the peculiar circumstance of the change of office at, or about the period of my Instructions being writt en, which circumstance caused very naturally a pressure of business in the department as well in the mind of the President, which prevented probably your reference either to him on the registering of my appointment and Salary which had been already awarded to me by Mr Monroe, for it is not reasonable to believe that you immediately on coming into the department would undo an act of Mr Monroes towards me and thereby do me an incalculable injury:
it is not reasonable to suppose that Mr Monroe would do so immediately on being President. it is evident that it was not the intention of Mr Monroe to restrain me from commerce because at the time of my appointment no mention was made of such intention in my several letters from him, but the contrary appears in my instructions of June 12th 1815 (a copy of which is enclosed) wherein it is stated that a certificate similar to mine had been given to Mr Devereaux in order to further

his views and assist him in his commercial pursuits.
I am sorry Sir to occupy a moment of your time on so interested a subject but really my situation and that of my family require that I should be this explicit and trespass on your indulgence.
In this country no person can bring his family; consequently I am doomed to be separated from them because $2,500 are only sufficient to maintain them with economony and to them I have assigned my salary calculating on my industry in commerce to support myself in this country. No person of any rank can live in this country for less than four thousand dollars per annum and with a hope that I may in a few years return to the arms of my life ——
but Sir if my salary is to be reduced and I should be restrained altogether from commerce my prospects are rendered hopeless indeed:
I love to believe that you will place me on the footing I had been placed by Mr Monroe ——

I have the Honor to assure you
of my high Consideration and Respect.

J Lewis

The Hon John Q. Adams.
Secretary of State

Lewis, Jacob. Port au Prince, 11 July 1818.

Recd 2 Augt

Complains of salary ($2500) & of being prohibited from trade –

Enclosures, 4 – 1. ~~Letter from 12 June 1816~~
Sec. of State to Mr. L. 12 June 1816
2. Do. 12 Do.
3. Certificate by Do. – 4 July Do.
4. ~~Certificate by Do.~~ Letter 20 July 1816

Private

The Hon.ble J. Q. Adams

Department of State

Washington

private Washington June 8th. 1816

Dear Sir,

The president has decided to employ you in a confidential agency in the Spanish provinces to commence with one to Christophe at Cape Henry in St. Domingo, the object of the latter is to obtain the discharge of young Duplessis of New Orleans, who has been arrested and confined by that chief, on suspicion of being a spy to the French government, your allowance will be three thousand dollars per annum yr. instructions for both objects will be forwarded to you in a few days, and an arrangement made for advancing to you one thousand dollars, or perhaps fifteen hundred should they be necessary. Get ready immediately to set out on this service which is honorable and affords a decent subsistance. You had better say nothing about it.

With good wishes and respect

Yours

(Signed) -- Jas. Monroe.

Copy. Department of State
June 12th 1816.

Sir,

For some time past the United States have had no Consular Agent on the Spanish Maine and the unsettled state of affairs in that quarter, seems more particularly at this time, to require the presence of an authorized Agent to guard the personal, as well as Commercial rights of our Citizens trading there.
The President has designated you for that trust of which, a certificate under the seal of this office, is enclosed.
That the sphere of your services may be as extensive and useful as possible your appointment will embrace the Provinces of Venezuella, Cumana and Maracaibo.

The printed instructions enclosed, with the laws on which they are founded, comprehend, it is believed, every subject of a commercial nature, to which it is necessary, at this time to direct your attention. You will however enquire into, and communicate, the footing upon which our trade is placed in the several provinces, with a view to such enlargement of them as the occasion may call for.
Your enquiries will be particularly directed to the amount of duties payable by our vessels and those of other nations, to the illegal seizures of American vessels and to the treatment experienced by our Citizens in the several ports you may visit.
It is moreover desirable to be accurately informed of all military movements in that quarter, of the relative force of the contending parties, the preponderance of one or the other, and of the dispositions manifested by all towards the United States.

Should you not find it of sufficient importance to remain in these provinces You will proceed further South to those of Chili and Peru, and execute the duties above indicated. To provide for that event, a certificate of appointment is also enclosed.
As it cannot be expected that the usual Consular fees would be an adequate compensation, under the reduced State of our

trade with the Spanish provinces, you will be allowed at the rate of three thousand dollars a year, for which you can from time to time, draw upon this Department

Mr Devereux having some Commercial business to transact in South America, was furnished with a certificate of appointment for Chili and Peru, similar to yours, but as his business was of a temporary nature, it is expected he will have left there before your arrival, so that no interference between you is apprehended

I have the Honor to be
With great respect Sir
Your Obt Servt.
Signed, Jas. Monroe

Secy. of State to Jacob Lewis - 12 June 1816

Recd. in Mr. L.'s letter of 11 July 1818.

Instructions to Mr. L.

Copy

To all to whom these presents shall come: Greeting

I certify that the bearer hereof, Jacob Lewis Esquire a distinguished Citizen of the United States of America, is proceeding to the Spanish Main there to reside in the character of Agent for Commerce and Seamen of the United States, to touch at Cap Francois in the Island of St. Domingo, on business with the Government there, interesting to the United States

These are therefore, to request all whom it may concern to act towards him, according to the Law and Courtesy of Nations in such cases, giving him, on all occasions every necessary aid and protection as these United States would do under similar circumstances.

In faith whereof, I. James Monroe Secretary for the Department of State, of the United States, have signed these presents and caused the seal of the said Department to be affixed thereto.

Done at the City of Washington the 4th. day of July A. D. 1816, and in the forty first Year of the Independence of the said States.

Signed, Jas. Monroe Secretary of State

(Copy)

Passport or Certificate to Jacob Lewis

~~from Russell~~ 4 July 1816

Paid. in Mr. L.'s of 4th July 1818

Dep.t of State
30th July 1816

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State, who is at present in the country to inform you that it is not now deemed necessary that you should proceed to St. Domingo to obtain the release of Mr. Dupleix as it is understood that he has already been released thro' the interposition of the Governor of Louisiana

With great Respect
I have the Honor to be Sir,
Your Most Obt. St.
Signed John Graham

DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VI. ZATURDAG den 4den JULY, 1818. N 27.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven door William Lee, Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

DE Vice Admiraal, Gouverneur Generaal en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den geenen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

NADEMAAL eenige Planters en Ingezetenen dezes Eilands, in gebreken zyn gebleven, om behoorlyke opgaven aan hunne respective District-Meesters te doen, zoodanig als de District-Meesters van hen gevorderd hebben, om aan derzelver Instructie en aan de bevelen van het Gouvernement te voldoen, en vermits diergelyke nalatigheid zeer vertraging in de publieke administratie te weeg brengt en, Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal buiten staat stelt om zyner Majesteits begeerte na te komen, zoo is het goed gevonden en besloten te geasten, gelyk gelast wordt by deze:

1.—Dat de Ingezetenen dezes Eilands zullen gehouden en verpligt zyn, aan hunne respective Wyk en District-Meesters, binnen den daartoe te bepalen tyd, zoodanige behoorlyke en naauwkeurige opgaaf te doen, als de respective Wyk en District-Meesters, tot nakoming van derzelver Instructie en ter voldoening aan de orders en bevelen van het Gouvernement, telkens zullen afvorderen.

2.—Dat de gene die in gebreken blyft de gevorderde opgaaf binnen den bepaalden tyd, behoorlyk en naauwkeurig te doen, verbeuren zal eene Boete van Ps. 100, voor de Eerste maal, van Ps. 200, voor de Tweede maal, en van Ps. 300 voor de Derde maal, buiten en behalve de Actie, welke het Officie Fiscaal, als dan zal vermeenen te hebben en moeten institueeren.

3.—Dat de zoodanige die de voorzeide Boete niet zal kunnen betalen, de Eerste keer voor den tyd van eene Maand, de Tweede keer voor den tyd van Twee Maanden, en de Derde keer voor den tyd van drie Maanden, in de gevangenis zal gesteld worden.

4.—Dat een ieder die onwillig mogte zyn, of verzuimen zal na te komen eenige aanzegging, die door zyn ofte haren Wyk of District-Meester, in opvolging van derzelfs Instructie of ontvangene bevelen, aan hem of haar mogte gedaan worden, vervallen zal in dezelfde Boete of straffe als by het voorgaande Tweede en Derde Artikel bepaald is, ten zy deswegens, by eenige andere wet of dispositie anders zal zyn vastgesteld.

5.—Dat vermits, de, by Artikel 1 der Publicatie van Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal, van dato 18den Maart 1816, vermelde aangifte, begrepen is onder de opgaven die de Ingezetenen, ingevolge het Eerste Artikel dezer, gehouden zyn te doen, en by hierby eene Boete en straffe op de gene die in het doen dier opgaven in gebreken blyven, vastgesteld zyn, de penaliteit die by het Tweede Artikel van de opgemelde Publicatie bepaald is, dezelve, door de in deze vermelde penaliteit zal vervangen worden, en dat het gemelde Artikel zoo wel als het daaropvolgende Derde Artikel aldus buiten werking blyven zal.

6.—Dat de hierby bepaalde Boete in drie gelyke deelen zal verdeeld worden, als een Derde ten behoeve der Koloniale Kas, een Derde voor den Wyk of District-Meester, in wiens Wyk of District dezelve zal verbeurd zyn en een Derde voor den aanbrenger.

Aldus gearresteerd in de Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernement's Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 16den Juny 1818, het vyfde jaar Zyner Majesteit's regering.

De Gouverneur Generaal en Raden voornoemd.

(was getekend) A. KIKKERT.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

(was getd.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam in Willemstad, op Pieter Maaij, Scharlo en aan de Overzyde dezer Haven den 18den daaropvolgende.

(was getd.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Fiscaale's Kantoor, 3den July 1818.

DE ondergeteekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneeren, dat de Broden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 14, en
De Ronde Broden 15 oncen,

Op pene als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

INTERDICT.

NADEMAAL aan den Adjunct Fiscaal dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden, door den Stads-Chirurgyn J. C. Schuler, is gerapporteerd geworden, dat verscheidene personen van geringere klasse op dit Eiland subitelyk zyn gestorven aan de gevolgen van het eeten van zekere kleine vische *Soldiertje* alhier te lande genaamd, en daar het te duchten zy, dat zoo er van hooger hand hierin niet worde voorzien, vele der Ingezetenen door het eeten van dat soort van visch, 't welk voornamelyk in de Maanden Mei, Juny, July en Augustus zeer vergiftig alhier is, zich zouden ontydigen dood op den hals kunnen haalen; Zoo is het dat de Adjunct Fiscaal voorzeemd met consent van Zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal en Gouverneur Generaal dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden, alle en een iegelyk alhier te lande *Interdiceert* om gedurende gemelde maanden de visschen onder den naam van *Soldiertjes* bekend, te verkopen of te koopen; zullende tegens hen die dit Interdict mogten komen te violeeren, ingevolge de wet worden geprocedeerd.

H. E. MATUNGA,
Adj. Fiscaal.

Actum Fiscaalaat op Curaçao den 23sten Juny 1818.

Curaçao den 2den July 1818.

DE Ondergeteekende bevindt zich aan alle Ouders en Voogden, door alleen voor het gewone School onderwys in de Hollandsche en Fransche taal als mede ook in het Latyn, Griksche &c. ten einde eenige Jongeling tot het bywonen der Academische lessen bekwaam te maken. De Jongelingen zullen tevens gelegenheid hebben zich te oefenen in het teekenen en schryven. De Jongens kunnen in het kosthuis worden &c. De condition te bevragen by den ondergeteekenden.

C. G. V. FABRICIUS.

NOTIFICATIE.

BY President en Raden van Civile en Criminele Justitie dezes Eilands, gevraagende eene missive van Zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal dezes en onderhorige Eilanden, van den 8sten Juny ll. waar by dit Collegie by uitsluiting word verklaart, competent in de Judicature over de gemeene landsmiddelen, des echter, dat in de procedures over dezelve zal gevolgd worden, de manier van procederen *de plano* gebruikelyk voor het Collegie van Commercie en Zee zaken, zoo is het dat President en Raden voornoemt, van deze dispositie elk en een ieder kennis geven, zullende van nu voortaan en in obedientie van gemelde besluit, een byzondere Rolle voor de gemeene middelen, by Raden Commissarissen gehouden en opgeroepen worden, dadelyk na den afloop der Executie Rolle.

En op dat niemand hier van onwetend zy zal deze ter gewone plaatse en wyze worden gepubliceerd, graffigeert en voorts in de Courant geannonceert.

Aldus gedaan en gearresteerd in de Extraordinaire Raads Sessie, in 't Fort Amsterdam den 12den Juny 1818.

(was get.) J. J. ELSEVIER.
President.

(Onderstond) ter ordonnantie van denzelven.

(was get.) J. THIELEN,
Sec. Adm.

Gepubliceerd den 13den Juny 1818.

J. THIELEN.
Sec. Adm.

Curaçao den 3den April 1818.

KASJES Hermitage Wyn van zeer goede qualiteit zyn voor 7 Patiençjes het Douzyn te bekomen by, C. W. JUTTING & Co.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

EEN fraay nieuw gebouwd Huis, met een aantal geryfykheden, zo als Regenbak plants &c. gelegen in de beste stand in de Heere Straat, thans geoccupeerd door de ondergetekende, aldernaast het Pakhuis van de Heeren Demeza en Delvalle, die genegen mogten zyn het zelve te kopen, kunnen de condities bewust worden met zig te addresseren by,

DIRK KRISTEN.

Alwaar als mede uit de hand een aantal winkel waren voor contante te koop zyn, die aan een Winkelier kunnen Convenieren.

Kortelings in de Bath letterkundige en wysgeerige maatschappy heeft de Eerwaardige Heer Wright een zeer kundige manier beschreven om eene schaapspomp door werktuigkundige middelen aan den gang te houden, wanneer het scheepsvolk te weinig in getal is, om dat werk te volvoeren, byzonder by eenen bevigen wind. Hetzelve is gebeurd, door kapitein Liddel in de maand July (1817) gedurende eene reis van Stokholm naar Amerika; Tydens dat het scheepsvolk door het pompen afgemat was, en het schip in eenen zinkenden staat, stelde hy een spar schuins in de hoogte; het eene einde van dezelve was then of twaalf voet boven den top zyner pompen, en het andere einde strekte zich over de achterstevens heen; aan elk einde van de spar maakte hy een blok vast; vervolgens lastte hy het met een *paarlyn* om de zwynspriet van zyn pomp, en na dezelve *paarlyn* door de beiden katrollen rondom de spar gestoken te hebben, liet hy het zelve te der zee achter het spiegelwerk van het schip vallen. Aan dat einde maakte hy een vat van 110 gallons, vast, inhoudende 60 of 70 gallons water, het welk voor een behoorlyker gewigt diende, om de beweging van het schip brocht de machine in werking. Wanneer nu de achterstevens van het schip opreesen, of eenige beweging van het water, het vat genaakte, gingen de pompspieren onder, en het water liep weg. Het schip werd in vier uren lens gemaakt.

DE Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen, die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

NADEMAAL de meeste Ingezetenen dezes Eilands, sedert de ontdekking van Valsche Johannissen in circulatie op dit Eiland, niet alleen aarzelen, maar zelfs weigeren Goede Johannissen te ontvangen, waardoor de circulatie daarvan tot groot nadeel der Commercie en der Ingezetenen in het algemeen gestremd is; zoo is het goedgevonden en besloten te gelasten, zoo als gelast wordt by deze: Dat de Ingezetenen dezes Eilands zullen gehouden en verpligt zyn alle Johannissen, die door 's Lands beëedigd Essayeur goedgekeurd zyn, te ontvangen, op verbeurte van eene Boete van Vyf Honderd Pesos van Achten, ten behoeve van 's Lands Kas en het Officie Fiscaal, ieder voor de helfte; zullende de genen die niet instaat mogten zyn deze Boete te betalen, voor den tyd van niet minder dan drie maanden, en niet meerder dan zes maanden, in gevangenisse gesteld, of naar bevinding aan den lyve gestraft worden.

Ende aangezien sommige lieden die het klein-geld, als: het gekapte zilver geld, bekend onder de naam van Guillotines, Schellingen en Stuivers onder zich hebben, hetzelve tot groote inconvenientie der Ingezetenen in het algemeen, buiten circulatie te houden, ten einde daarmede woekerte drywen, by het wisselen van goedgekeurde Johannissen, of van bewyzen der Splitzing van Gouvernements Ordonnantien ten laste den Ontvanger General, door het vorderen van eene winst of opgeld van zelfs acht realen op de wisselen van ieder Johannis of bewys voormeld.

Is dienvolgen ten einde deze schandelyke wyze van handel tegen te gaan, voorts nog goedgevonden en besloten te verbieden, zoo als hierby verboden wordt: dat niemand by het wisselen van goedgekeurde Johannissen als mede van Gouvernements Ordonnantien ten laste den Ontvanger Generaal, of van de bewyzen der Splitzing derzelven, eenige winst of opgeld zal mogen vorderen of ontvagen, op pœne van eene boete van Vyf Honderd Pezos van achten ten behoeve als voren, naamelyk: van 's Lands Kas en het Officie Fiscaal, ieder voor de helfte; en ingeval van onvermogen tot betaling daarvan, zal de overtreder van dit verbod voor den tyd van niet minder dan Drie Maanden, en niet meerder dan Zes Maanden, gevangen gezet, of anders naar bevinding aan den lyve gestraft worden.

Aldus gearresteerd in de Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 3den July 1818, het vyfde jaar zyner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur Generaal en Raden voornoemd.

(Was getekend) A. KIKKERT.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

(Was getd.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, in de Willemstad, op Pieter Maaÿ, Scharlo en aan de Overzyde dezer Haven, dato utsupra.

(Was getd.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gouvernements Secretary den 3den July 1818.

ZYNE Excellentie de Vice Admiraal, Gouverneur Generaal, heeftaan J. G. Hoevertz dezelfs ontslag als Ondervisitateur, gegeven, en de volgende benoemingen gedaan,

als

H. L. Vogt tot Ondervisitateur; J. M. Wemberg tot Klerk by den Directeur, ad interim, van den Impost op de Collaterale Successie.

Willem Rasmyn tot Doodgraver; en Jan van Eek, tot Stads Omroeper.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie.

W. PRINCE,
Secretaris.

Curaçao den 3den July 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WORDT by deze aan een ieglyk, die het mogt aangaan, gewaarschouwt; dat de reekeningen van belasting aan Hoofd en Familie Gelden over de tweede Termyn dezes jaars 1818, betaald moet worden in de loop dezer Maand July, zullende de genen die daaraan, na de expiratie van gemelde tyd, niet voldaan hebben door middel van rechten daartoe worden genoodzaakt.

MATH. SCHOTBORGH. o. z.
Ontvanger Generaal.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste.

INGEKLAARD—JUNY.

25 brik Jong Vrouw Emelia, Hansen, Hamburg
26. bark Toevallig, Evelyk, Aruba
galet Dorothea, Debrot, St. Croix
29. bark Doris, Simon, Maracaybo
galet Fortuin, Levy, Spaansche Kust
—— Admiraal Kikkert, Leon, St. Thomas
brik Frederika, Boilman, Hamburg

JULY

1. galet De Goede Hoop, Ricardo, Spaa. Kust
2. —— Telegraph, Withmarch, New-York

UITGEKLAARD—JUNY.

29. galet Alexandria, Coolman, Aruba
bark Conception, Moreno, Coro
30 galet Olive Branch, Tesbew, New York
—— Deligance, Naar, St. Thomas

JULY.

2. —— Vliegende Visch, Dupy, Maracaybo
3. —— De Goede Hoop, Heysel, Jaquemel

Zedert onze laatsten hebben wy nieuwe papieren van Trinidad en St. Thomas ontvangen, uit de welken wy eenige weinige artikels getrokken hebben, voor Kolonaal berigt.

Terwyl de schooner Admiraal Kikkert, te St. Thomas lag kwam er aan dat Eiland tyding met een lantje van Carupano, dat Brion naar Margarita was gezeild, met het transport, dat hy onder convooy had; hy lande daar zyne lading van zee en militaire provisien, en stak vervolgens in zee. Weinige dagen na de aankomst van het lantje van Carupano, kwam een schooner te St. Thomas van St. Bartholomeus, waarvan de kapitein berigte, dat op zyne passage, by het fregat gecommandeerd door Brion ontmoette, nevens eene corvette en een brik hebbende een groot schip zeer buthavent op sleep touw, waarschynelyk een fregat, en daarby een brik, een schooner op sleep touw houdende, het geheele smaldeel gaat waarschynelyk naar de Vyf Eilanden.

Gavaso die het Spaansche eskader, dat laatstelyk de Oronoko blokkeerde, beeft gekommandeerd, is naar Puerto Cabello terug gekeerd.

Een der kapers die by dit eiland zyn gewerst, eenige dagen geleden, verrasten ll. Woensdag eene schoener van Coro naar deze haven bestemd. De kaperlieden behandelden hen beleefd, en by de scheiding boden zy aan de equipagie van de schooner, een net met brood en eenig rund vleesch aan.

Met de schoener Telegraph in 25 dagen van Nieuw-York, hebben wy nieuwspapieren tot den 6den ll. ontvangen, doch zy behelzen geen nieuws van aanbelang.

De New York Gazette van den 16den Mei berigt—"Wy hebben vernomen dat de Nederlandsche charges d'affaires by de Vereenigde Staten nu te Washington, (De Heer Ten Cate) door zyn Gouvernement is herroepen."

By een berigt van St. Eustasius, vernemen wy dat, eene Krygsraad is gehouden aan boord van het schip van Brion, de Victorie, en de uitslag is geweest dat drie officieren, tot zyne escader behorende schuldig bevonden werden, daden van zeeroovery en insubordinatie gepleegd te hebben, ten welken gevolge zy veroordeeld zyn om opgehangen te worden. Men verzeekert dat Bernard, die bevorens de India Libre commandeerde, en die door Brion buiten de wet was gesteld, wegens zeeroovery, genomen is geworden, tusschen St. Eustatius en Saba.

Er is een gerucht in omloop, van den zelfden bron; dat Generaal Bermudas, door de Royalisten, voor Cumana is verslagen geworden.

Wy hebben ontvangen over St. Thomas de volgende proclamatie, en vier bulletins van de bevryding armeën behelsende, de operatie der independenten, in de laatste gevecht in Venezuela, waarvan wy reeds de Spaansche berigten gegeven hebben, in onze volgende zullen wy pogen onze lezers de tegen overgestelde zyde van de zaak over te leggen, door extracten uit deze bulletins te geven.

SIMON BOLIVAR,
Opperhoofd van de Republiek van Venezuela, Capt. General van dezelfs armee en die van Nieuw Grenada, &c. &c. &c.

AAN DE INWONERS DEZER VLAKTENS.

PROCLAMATIE

Het geheele van uw grond gebied is door vyanden ontnomen. Van het midden punt van Nieuw Grenada, tot Maturin en de monden van de Oronoko, hebben de Republicainsche wapens roemryk over de Spanjaards gezegevierd, de Armee van Bovez en Morillo, die bevorens zoo talryk waren, zyn nu liggend, begraven in de velden die wy der vryheid toegewyd hebben. De steden Calabozo en San Fernando zyn onder de beschermieg der Republiek genomen, en het overschot der Armee van Morillo, den 12den en den 16den geslagen, vlood voor ons heen, om binnen de wallen van Puerto Cabello schuilplaats te vinden—doch te vergeefsch, want zy zullen weldra van daar in de zee gejaagd worden. Eene gewapende magt van vrye, brave en overwinnende mannen kan niet worden tegengestaan. Roem gaat onze Marsch voor, en de wreede onderdrukkers van Venezuela zullen weldra moeten wyken of vergaan

Inwoners der vlaktens, gy zyt onverwinnelyk, uwe paarden uwe lansen, uwe woestynen beschermen U tegen uwe vyanden. Gy zult onafhanglyk zyn ten spyt der Spaansche trots het Gouvernement der Republiek verwaarborgd U uwe regten, eigendommen en leven. Plaatst uw zelven onder de standaarden van Venezuela, uw overwinnend Vaderland.

De veldtogt zal eyndigen met de overgaven van de Hoofdstad, en gy zult eenmaal meer vrede, industrie genieten, en het geluk van vrye en eerlyke menschen te zyn. Van deze zegeningen werd gy door uwe vyanden beroofd—dank de voorzienigheid, dat zy een wys Gouvernement heeft gegeven, het meest geschikt voor de welvaart der menschheid.

Hoofd-kwartier, Sombrero, 7den Feb. 1818.

BOLIVAR.

JONGST BERIGT VAN GUAYANA.

Extract uit een brief van St. Thomas, gedateerd 24sten Juny 1818.

"De generaal Soubiette die afgezonden was ammunitie te zoeken in Guayana, keerde weinige dagen geleden naar de armee te rug, en acht kanonneer booten met dien voorraad afgezonden te hebben. Volgens de laatste berigten was Bolivar's Hoofd kwartier nu te Calabozo; vyandelyke operatien zullen spoedig plaats grypen.

"Twee detachementen Engelschen, onder bevel van Colonel Wilson, zyn te San Fernando de Apure aangekomen, en zullen weldra hunne militaire kundigheden betoonen in de tegenwoordigheid van den generaal Morillo, zoo by het dienstig vind hun te zien.

"De grootste gerustheid heerst overal in de provintie Guayana."

Gepasseerden Zondag den 28sten Juny, zyn getrouwd, den Weledele Gestrenge Heer A. Dietz, kapitein by het Bataillon Jagers No. 11, met de Jonkvrouw J. W. Duyckinck.

De Heer J. Eschen is als passagier van Hamburg in het brik schip de Jong Vrouw Emelia gearriveerd.

BERIGTEN UIT DE WEST INDIEN.

BARBADOS.

16den *May*.—Z. M. schip Semiramis, de brede wimpel van Commodore Sir James L. Yeo voerende, kwam deze morgen van de kust van Africa, en wisselde ten zelfst komende, een salut met het Fort Charles.

19den.—Het spoort ons uit de Trinidad Courant van den 2den Mei te vernemen, dat den vorigen dag er een brand uitgebroken in een houten gebouw in de stad San Fernando, welke met

volk, eene snelheid voorbeelde en de andere beiden van dezelfde soort aangreep, zoo dat in min dan drie uren byna de geheele stad was vernield. Het by deze gelegenheid geleden verlies moet zeer aanmerkelyk zyn geweest; het schynt dat omtrent 200 vaten suiker, die daar gepleatst waren, om in te scheppen, een prooi der vlam zyn geworden.

23sten.—Het fregat Semiramis, Commodore Sir James L. Yoe, zeilde van hier Donderdags, en na water te Porto Rico ingenomen te hebben, zal dezelve naar Jamaica verzeilen, en van daar naar Engeland. By haar vertrek, vuurde zy een salut, dat door het Fort Charles. werd beantwoord.

ST. THOMAS.

Mey 4.—De meesten onzer lezers zullen zich herinneren, dat ongeveer 5 maanden geleden, onder de officieren in dit Eiland, op derzelver weg naar de Spaansche Kust, een Heer was, bekend by den naam van Kolonel M' Donald. Een windwaards Eiland (boven de wind gelegene Eilanden) Nieuws papier ligt voor ons, inhoudende een bericht dat hy door de Indianen vermoord was geworden, op den weg naar het hoofd kwartier, waar hy zich by Bolivar ging voegen. Deze Heer was ten sterksten aanbevolen aan Bolivar door den patriotschen agent te Londen, en zyn ontydig overlyden, bid slechts een zeer arm verschot aan, voor die avanturiers, wier noodlot hen gedoemd heeft geringere paden te bewandelen.

Eene sterke schok van eene aardbeeving is, in dit Eiland Zaturdag morgen tusschen 2 en 3 uren gevoeld, en eene andere ten half 10 uren van den zelfden morgen.

16 Juny.—Zyner Majesteits Packet Princes Charlotte kapt. White, kwam hier Zondags nademiddags aan.

Een van de meest belangrykste artikels in de London papieren, met de laatste Packet ontvangen, is, het huwelyk der Princes Elisabeth van Engeland met den Prins van Hessen Homburg, welk huwelyk plaats heeft gehad, den 7den April ll.

Er is den 8sten April ll. eene poging gedaan, om Lord Palmerston Secretaris van Oorlog te vermoorden, en wel door een Luitenant Davies, van het 62ste Regiment, die een pistool afvuurde op zyne Lordschap, ten tyde dat hy de trappen van het Kantoor van oorlog opkiom. Zyner Lordschaps wond was echter gering, en de aanvaller werd dadelyk in verzekering gebracht.

Amerikaansche papieren tot den 23sten ll. zyn ontvangen, dewelke London papieren behalen tot den 16den en van Liverpool tot den 18den April, ll. welke behelzen, *dat de Dey van Algiers, aan de pest is gestorven den 1sten Maart.* Hy is opgevolgd door Caggia Cavelli voorheen zyn Minister.

Wy zyn onderrigt, dat een brik met vier man aan boord, laatstleden week ten anker gevonden werd aan eene van de Kusten of Kusten van Tortola, en in beslt werd genomen, door eenen Heer van Spanish Town, en naar Tortola opgezonden. De perzonen aan boord gevonden, berigten, dat de brik een prys van een Independente kaper is.

De haven van Dominica, is geopend geworden, ingevolge eene Proclamatie van den Gouverneur Maxwell, voor den invoer van meel, brood, biskuit, erwten, boonen, aardappelen, rys, tarwe, haver, gerst, en alle soorten van graanen, voor den tyd van zes Almanaks maanden, te reekenen van den 10den Mey, uitgevoerd uit eenige vreemde havens in de West Indiën, in behoorlyk met zes brieven zyn voorziene vaartuigen.

Overleeden des nachts van den 12den Mey, de Wel Edele Gestrenge Commodore Krieger, commandeur van de jorder van Dannebrog, en opperbevelhebber van zyner Majesteit Zeemag op deze station zyn stoffelyk overschot werd gisteren morgen ten tien uren met Militaire honneurs ter aarde besteld, gevolgd door de meeste Civiele en Militaire beampten, en een aantal aanzienelyke lieden dezer stad.

Charleston 10den Mey.—Gisteren is aangekomen, de Britsche brik Liverpool, kapt. Wilkie tot 27 dagen van St. John's Antigua. Zaturdags avonds den 24den dezer, werd de Liverpool door een warrelwind, (Hoos) overvallen, die haar onder water stuwde, gedurende meer dan drie minuten, en had niet het scheepsvolk de grootste pogingen aangewend, voorzeker ware het vaartuig verloren.

TRINIDAD.

8 June.—Extract van een brief uit Falmouth, in Engeland, gedateerd den 19den April 1818; "De Packet Princes Elizabeth, kapt. Scott is van Brasilie gekomen, en geplunderd te zyn door twee zeerovers, een Schip en een Brik, op de kust van Zuid Amerika. Zy lagen beiden aan eene zyde van de Packet, terwyl de brieven zakken werden open gebroken en besloten; zy twistteden een geruimen tyd, of het niet best ware de Paket met de equipagie te doen zinken, om dat, zoo als een van dezelven opmerkte. "*Doode menschen vertellen niets.*" "Holl.. Een doode hond byt niet." Kapt. Scott vertrok naar London, dadelyk na zyne aankomst, en ik ben onderrigt, dat eene expresse naar Plymouth is afgezonden, om 6 fregatten after zenden, ten einde de zeerovers op te zoeken. De Brazilische Paket, die nu staat te zeilen zal, gewapend worden.

MARTINIQUE.

15den April.—" Den 29sten ll. zeilde de Fransche schooner Emely, van La Guayra, naar deze haven; den 1sten Mey des streeks vier uren nahl dag, een weinig te loef van Kaap Cadera, dezelve werdt ingehaald en aan boord geklampt door de Indepedente kaper Little Pelican, gecommandeerd door een neger, deze man bezit van l t vaartuig, gedurende de zes uren lang—hy beroofde de passagiers, den kapitein, en equipagie van hun geld, kleederen, en in der daad van alles wat waarde had, en dat zy best konden pakken; daarby den bootsman pynigende, ten einde hem te doen bekennen, waar het geld mogt verholen zyn, zy beleedigden de passagiers (onder dewelken twee Dames) op de onmenschlykste wys. Het werd gezegd door zommige gevangenen, die zy aan boord hadden, dat het volk tegen den vorigen kapitein was opgestaan, welken zy aan strand van het eiland Margarita achterlieten, zy doodden ook den tweeden in commando, en staken in zee (met de eerste en tweede luitenants in boeyen) zavens met het voorgenomen besluit om alles te plunderen, wat zy ontmoeten, en dan naar St. Domingo te gaan. De schooner schynt van omtrent 100 ton te zyn—was gewapend met een negen ponder (op een sleede spil) en vier d'rannades—met eene equipagie van tyftig man, waarvan omtrent veertig negers.

LONDEN, 13den April.

Daar het Parlament 1000 matrozen, en 1000 marinieers heeft beschikt, tot aanvulling van het aantal voorleden jaar toegestaan, is de Admiraliteit in staat verscheidene schepen in commissie te nemen, onder dezen, zynde volgenden, te weten.

Te Chatham.—Liverpool 50 st. kapt. F. A. Collier C. B.; Sappho 18 st. kapt. J. Pumbrige; Curlew 18 st. kapt. W. Welpole, Dotterel 18 st. kapt. H. J. Gore.

Te Portsmouth.—Spay 20 st. kapt. White; Grashopper 18 st. kapt. J. Forbes; Carnation 18 st. Hon. kapt. H. J. Gordon.

Te Plymouth.—Topaze 40 st. Hon. kapt. W. Gordon; Tees, 26 st. kapt. A. Rennie. Eden. 26 st. kapt. J. E. Lock.

Parys 8den Feb.—Een brief van Havana brengt het onaangename berigt, dat een vaartuig van 18 st. het welk aanboord had de depesches van de Gouverneur van Havana, voor ons Gouvernement, aan gevallen was, zeilende in de Golf van Mexico, door een Mexikaansche kaper, en door derzelven na een gevecht van drie uren by abordeering genomen.

Since our last we have received Trinidad and St. Thomas papers, from which we have selected a few items of Colonial intelligence.

While the schooner Admiral Kikkert was lying at St. Thomas, accounts reached that Island, by a launch from Carupano, of Brion having proceeded to Margarita with the transports he had under convoy, where he landed their cargoes of naval and military stores, and again proceeded to sea. A few days after the arrival of the launch from Carupano, a schooner arrived at St. Thomas from St. Bartholomeuws, the captain of which stated, that on his passage he fell in with the frigate commanded by Brion, and a corvette and a brig, having a large ship, much disabled, in tow, supposed to be a frigate, and also a brig towing a schooner, the whole apparently proceeding towards the Five Islands.

Gavaso, who commanded the Spanish squadron lately blockading the Oronoco, has returned to Puerto Cabello.

One of the privateers which have been off this Island for some days past, overhauled on Wednesday last a small schooner from Coro to this port, to which the privateersmen behaved politely, and on quitting her presented the crew of the schooner with a bag of bread and some beef.

By the schooner Telegraph, 25 days from New York, we have received papers to the 6th ult. but they contain no news of importance.

The New York Gazette of the 16th May says—"We understand that the Dutch Charge des affairs from the Netherlands to the United States, now at Washington, (Mr. Ten Cate) has been recalled by his government."

The schooner Holkar, from this port, had arrived at New York in 20 days.

The brig Active was advertised in New York for this port and a market.

By an arrival yesterday from St. Eustatia we learn, that a council of war was held lately on board Brion's ship, the Victory, and the result has been, that three officers belonging to his squadron were found guilty of having committed acts of piracy and insubordination, and in consequence condemned to be hanged. It is also stated that Bernard, who formerly commanded the India Libre, and who was outlawed by Brion for committing piracy, has been captured between St. Eustatia & Saba.

There is a report in circulation, derived from the same source, of Gen. Bermudas having been defeated by the Royalists before Cumana.

We have received, by way of St. Thomas, the following proclamation, and four bulletins of the "Liberating Army," detailing the operations of the Independents in the late contests in Venezuela, of which we have already given the Spanish accounts, and in our next we shall endeavour to lay before our Readers the opposite side of the question, by inserting extracts from these bulletins.

SIMON BOLIVAR,

Supreme Chief of the Republic of Venezuela, Captain-General of its armies, and those of New Granada, &c. &c. &c.

To the Inhabitants of the Plains.

PROCLAMATION.

The whole of your territory is rescued from its enemies, from the centre of New Granada, to Maturin, and the mouths of the Orinoco, the Republican arms have gloriously triumphed over the Spaniards. The armies of Boves and Morillo, who were very numerous before, have now remained buried in the fields which we have consecrated to liberty. The cities of Calabozo and San Fernando have been taken under the protection of the Republic, and the relics of Morillo's armies, defeated on the 12th and 16th fly before us, to seek refuge within the walls of Puerto Cabello—but in vain, for they will soon be driven away thence into the sea. An army of free men, brave and victorious, cannot be resisted. Glory anticipates our march, and the cruel oppressors of Venezuela will soon have to yield or perish.

Inhabitants of the Plains, you are invincible: your horses, your lances, your deserts protect you against our enemies. You *shall* be independent in spite of Spanish pride. The government of the Republic insures to you your rights, properties and lives. Place yourselves under the standards of Venezuela, your victorious country. This campaign will end with the reduction of the Capital, and you will once more enjoy peace, industry, and the happiness of being free and honest men; of these blessings you were deprived by your enemies.—Thank Providence, who has given you a wise government most adapted to the welfare of human kind.

Head-quarters, Sombrero, 7th Feb. 1818.

BOLIVAR.

LATEST FROM GUAYANA.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated 24th June, 1818.

"General Soublette, who had been sent in search of ammunition to Guayana, returned a few weeks ago to the army, after having dispatched eight gun-boats with that article.—From late accounts Bolivar's head quarters is now at Calabozo, and hostile operations will recommence shortly.

"Two detachments of Englishmen, under the command of Colonel Wilson, have arrived at San Fernando de Apure, and will soon display their military abilities in the presence of General Morillo, should he think proper to meet them. The greatest tranquillity reigned throughout the province of Guayana."

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

BARBADOS.

May 18.—H. M. S Semiramis, bearing the Pendant of Commodore Sir James L. Yeo, arrived this morning from the Coast of Africa, and upon coming to anchor, exchanged a salute with Charles Fort.

19.—By the Trinidad Courant of the 2d May, we regret to learn, that on the preceding day a fire took place in a wooden building in the town of San Fernando, which communicated with such rapidity to other houses of this description, that in less than three hours nearly the whole of the town was consumed. The loss sustained on this occasion must have been very considerable; and it appears that about 200 hogsheads of sugar, which had been placed there for the purpose of shipping, were destroyed.

23.—The Semiramis frigate, Commodore Sir James L. Yeo, sailed hence on Thursday, and, after taking in water at Porto Rico, will proceed to Jamaica, and thence to England. Upon getting under weigh, she fired a salute which was returned by Charles Fort.

ST. THOMAS.

May 6.—Most of our readers will recollect, that about 5 months ago, amongst the British officers then in this Island on their way to the Spanish Main, was a Gentleman known by the name of Colonel M'Donald. A windward Island paper now lies before us containing an account of his being murdered by the Indians on his way to head quarters, where he was to join Bolivar. This gentleman was strongly recommended to Bolivar by the patriot agent at London, and his untimely fate holds forth but a poor prospect for those adventurers whom fate has doomed to walk in humbler paths.

May 18.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this Island on Saturday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, and another at half past 9 of the same morning.

June 16.—His Britannic Majesty's Packet Princess Charlotte, Captain White, arrived here on Sunday afternoon.

One of the most prominent articles in the London papers received by the last mail, is the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth of England with th Prince of Hesse-Homberg, which event took place on the 7th of April last.

An attempt was made on the 8th of April last to assassinate Lord Palmerston, British Secretary at War, by a Lieutenant Davies, of the 62d Regiment, who fired a pistol at his Lordship, when in the act of ascending the stairs of the War Office. His Lordship's wound was, however, but slight, and the offender was immediately secured.

American papers up to the 25th ult. have been received, which contain London dates up to the 16th, and Liverpool dates up to the 18th of April, in which it is stated that the Dey of Algiers died of the plague on the 1st of March. He is succeeded by Caggia Cavalli, formerly his minister.

We are informed that a brig with four men on board, was last week found at anchor at one of the Quays off Tortola, and was taken possession of by a gentlemen of Spanish Town, and sent into Tortola. The persons found on board inform that the brig was a prize to an Independent privateer.

The port of Dominica has been opened by proclamation of Governor Maxwell, for the admission of flour, bread, Biscuit, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Rice, Wheat, Oats, Barley, or grain of any sort, for six calender months from the 16th May, from any foreign Island to the West Indies, owned and navigated according to law.

Died on the night of the 12th May, the Honourable Commodore Krieger, Commander of the Order of Dannebrogs, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's naval forces on this station, &c.—His remains were yesterday forenoon at 10 o'clock interred, with military honours, attended by most of the Civil and Military Functionaries, as well as by a numerous train of respectable private Individuals of this town.

Charleston, May 16.—Arrived yesterday British brig Liverpool, Wilkie, master, 27 days from St. John's Antigua. On Saturday night the 2d instant, the Liverpool was struck by a whirlwind, which buried her under water for upwards of three minutes, and had it not been for the great exertions of the crew, the vessel would inevitably have been lost.

TRINIDAD.

June 3.—Extract of a letter from Falmouth, in England, dated the 19th April, 1818:—"The Princess Elizabeth Packet, captain Scott, is arrived from the Brazils, after having been plundered by two Pirates, a Ship and a Brig, on the coast of South America. They lay one on each side the Packet while the Mails were broken open and robbed; and they debated some time whether it was not best to sink her, and all her crew, because, as one of them observed, "*Dead men could tell no tales.*" Captain Scott set off for London immediately after he arrived; and I understand an express has been sent down to Plymouth for 6 frigates to be dispatched in quest of the Pirates. The Brazil Packet, now about to sail, will be armed.

MARTINIQUE.

April 15.—"On the 29th ult. the French schooner *Emily* sailed from La Guayra, for this port; and on the 1st of May, about four o'clock, P. M. a little to windward of Cape Codera, was brought to and boarded by the Independent schooner *Little Pelican*, commanded by a negro, who kept possession of the vessel upwards of six hours—robbed the passengers, captain, and crew, of their money, clothing, and in fact, every article of value they could lay their hands on—tortured the boatswain, to force him to confess where money might be concealed—and insulted the passengers (two of whom were Ladies) in a most inhuman manner. It was stated by some prisoners whom they had on board, that the crew of the schooner had risen on the former captain, whom they left on shore at the Island of Margarita; killed the second in command, and proceeded to sea (with the first and second Lieutenants in irons) for the avowed purpose of plundering every thing they fell in with, and then to proceed to St. Domingo. The schooner appeared to be about 100 tons—was armed with a 9 pounder (upon a pivot) and four carronades—with a complement of fifty men, about forty of whom were negroes."

LONDON, APRIL, 13.

Intended Royal Marriages.—Lord Castlereagh appeared at the Bar of the House, with the following Message from the Prince Regent.

"GEORGE, P. R.

"The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, thinks it right to inform the House of Commons, that Treaties of Marriage are in negociation between His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and and the Princess of Saxe Meiningen, eldest daughter of the late reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen: and also between His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess of Hesse, youngest daughter of the Landgrave Frederick, and niece of the Elector of Hesse.

"After the afflicting calamity which the Prince Regent and the nation have sustained in the loss of His Royal Highness's beloved and only child, the Princess Charlotte, his Royal Highness is fully persuaded that the House of Commons will feel how essential it is to the best interests of the Country, that His Royal Highness should be enabled to make a suitable provision for such of His Royal Brothers as shall have contracted marriage with the consent of the crown: and His Royal Highness has received so many proofs of the affectionate attachment of this house to his Majesty's Person and Family, as leave him no room to doubt of the concurrence and assistance of this house in enabling him to make the necessary arrangements for this important purpose.

"G. P. R."

Parliament having voted 1000 seamen and 1000 marines, in addition to the number granted last year, has enabled the Admiralty to put several ships into commission. Among those ordered are the following, viz.:

At Chatham.—Liverpool, 50 guns, Capt. P. A. Collier, C. B.; Sappho, 18 guns, Capt. J. Plumbridge; Curlew, 18 guns, Capt. W. Walpole; Dotterel, 18 guns, Capt. H. J. Gore.

At Portsmouth.—Spey, 20 guns, Capt. White; Grasshopper, 16 guns, Capt. J. Forbes; Carnation, 18 guns, Hon Capt. H. J. Gardner.

At Plymouth.—Topaze, 50 guns, Hon Capt. W. Gordon; Tees, 26 guns, Capt. A. Rennie; Eden, 20 guns, Capt. A. E. Lock.

The North Pole.—It is said Lord Cochrane has caused a steam-boat to be built, in which he intends to make a voyage to the North Pole and from thence to Behring's Strait. She is to be schooner rigged, and will be accompanied by some old collier, laden with coals, as far as Spitzbergen. Here the coals will be taken into the schooner; and as the run is only about five days to the Pole, and from thence to Behring's Strait nine days; and as it is intended to make use of sails when the wind is fair, his Lordship is sanguine in hope of being the first to accomplish the north west passage over the Pole, and thus to get both of the Parliamentary rewards, amounting to £5,000*l.*, one half of which nearly will be expended in the outfit. Hazardous as the navigation about the Ice with a steam-boat may appear to be, yet the basement of ships in the ice generally happens in a calm, when the ice is moving about in all directions by the under-currents, while the ships remain immoveable; whereas by lighting up the engine whenever the wind fails, the ship may be carried on. We heartily wish his Lordship success in this hazardous undertaking.

Paris, Feb. 6.—Letters from Havana bring the disagreeable intelligence that a vessel of 18 guns, which had on board the dispatches of the Governor of the Havana for our Government, was attacked on sailing out of the Gulph of Mexico by a Mexican privateer, and taken by boarding, after a combat of three hours.

DE Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen, die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

NADEMAAL het noodig geoordeeld is, de op dit Eiland in gebruik zynde maten en gewigten wederom te doen Eyken, zoo worden de Ingezetenen hierby gelast om hunne gewigten, als mede hunne maten zoo wel van natte als van droge waren, geene uitgezonderd, binnen den tyd van acht dagen na de afkondiging dezer, en vervolgens, ingevolge de Publicatie van dato Eersten December 1812, van drie tot drie Maanden by den beëedigd Eyk meester, die door zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal zal worden aangesteld, of by de afkondiging dezer reeds mogte zyn aangesteld, te bezorgen, om geeykt te worden; zullende de genen die hiervan in gebreken blyven, mitsgaders de zoodanigen die ongeeykte of valsche maten of gewigten gebruiken, naar bevinding, verbeuren eene Boete van Vyftig, tot Honderd Pezos van Achten, voor de eerste maal; van Twe Honderd tot Vier Honderd Pezos van Achten, voor de Tweede maal; en van Vyf Honderd tot Een Duizend Pezos van Achten, voor de Derde maal; buiten en behalve zoodanige Actie als het Officie Fiscaal, als dan, wegens het gebruiken van ongeeykte of valsche maten en gewigten, tegen hen zal vermeenen te hebben en te moeten instueren; zullende de voorz Boeten zyn ten profyte van de Koloniale Kas, het Officie Fiscaal en den aanbrenger, ieder voor een derde; en de gene die dezelve niet zal kunnen betalen zal in gevangenis gesteld worden, de Eerste keer voor den tyd van twee Maanden; de tweede keer voor den tyd van Vier Maanden; en de derde keer voor den tyd van Zes Maanden.

Aldus gearresteerd in de Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernement's Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 16den Juny 1818, het vyfde jaar zyner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur Generaal en Raden voornoemd.

(was getekend) A. KIKKERT.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

(Was getd.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam in Willemstad, op Pieter Maay, Scharlo en aan de Overzyde dezer Haven den 18den daaropvolgende.

(Was getd.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Curaçao den 19den Juny 1818.

HET College van den Weesgeheehoeden en Desolate Boedel Kamer alhier, zal in vervolg om 12 uren 's middags (op de gewoonlyke dag en plaats) vergaderen.

De Secretaris van het College voornoemd.

C. SPENCER.

Curaçao den 17den Juny 1818.

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DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VI. ZATURDAG den 11den JULY, 1818. N. 28.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven door William Lee, Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

Curaçao den 10den July 1818.

Zal naar Amsterdam vertrekken den 20sten dezer Maand.

Het Brik-schip,

DE DRIE GEBROEDERS,

KAPT. JELLE HELLEBRANDT.

Alle de geenen die eenige vorderingen ten laste het gemelde schip hebben worden verzocht, hunne reekeningen aan den ondergeteekenden intelèveren voor of uiterlyk op Vryday den 16den dezer, zullende na dien tyd, geene meer aangenomen of betaald worden.

BEUTNER & TH. JUTTING.

Curaçao den 8den Juny 1818.

LEGD IN LADING.

HET BRIK SCHIP,

AMSTERDAM,

KAPT. JAN BLOK.

Om op ultimo July aanstaande, van hier naar Amsterdam te zeilen, zoo iemand genegen is goed of vracht in zyn meergemelde schip te laden, gelieven zich te addresseeren by hem of by de ondergeteekenden; om wegens de vragt te accordeeren; alzo,

Waarschouwt hy om aan zyn Equipage geen geld of goed of credit te verleenen, buiten zyn order, zullende geen betaling anders geschieden.

DE LIMA & ZOON.

DE Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen, die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

NADEMAAL de meeste Ingezetenen dezes Eilands, sedert de ontdekking van Valsche Johannissen in circulatie op dit Eiland, niet alleen narzelen, maar zelfs weigeren Goede Johannissen te ontvangen, waardoor de circulatie daarvan tot groot nadeel der Commercie en der Ingezetenen in het algemeen gestremd is; zoo is het goedgevonden en besloten te gelasten, zoo als gelast wordt by deze: Dat de Ingezetenen dezes Eilands zullen gehouden en verpligt zyn alle Johannissen, die door 's Lands beëedigd Essayeur goedgekeurd zyn, te ontvangen, op verbeurte van eene Boete van Vyf Honderd Pesos van Achten, ten behoeve van 's Lands Kas en het Officie Fiscaal, ieder voor de helfte; zullende de genen die niet instant mogten zyn deze Boete te betalen, voor den tyd van niet minder dan drie maanden, en niet meerder dan zes maanden, in gevangenisse gesteld, of naar bevinding aan den lyve gestraft worden.

Ende aangezien sommige lieden die het klein-geld, als: het gekapte zilver geld, bekend onder den naam van Guillotines, Schellingen en Stuivers onder zich hebben, hetzelve tot groote inconvenientie der Ingezetenen in het algemeen, buiten circulatie houden, ten einde daarmede woeker te dryven, by het wisselen van goedgekeurde Johannissen, of van bewyzen der Splitsing van Gouvernements Ordonnantien ten laste den Ontvanger Generaal, door het vorderen van eene winst of opgeld van zulk niet reelen op de wisseling van ieder Johannis of bewyz voormeld.

In dezen gelegen ten einde deze schandelyke zeden van handel tegen te gaan, voorts nog goedgevonden en besloten te verbieden, zoo als hierby verboden wordt: dat niemand by het wisselen van goedgekeurde Johannissen als mede van Gouvernements Ordonnantien ten laste den Ontvanger Generaal, of van de bewyzen der Splitsing derzelven, eenige winst of opgeld zal mogen vorderen of ontvangen, op pœne van eene boete van Vyf Honderd Pezos van achten ten behoeve als voren, naamlyk: van 's Lands Kas en het Officie Fiscaal, ieder voor de helfte; en in geval van onvermogen tot betaling daarvan, zal de overtreder van dit verbod voor den tyd van niet minder dan Drie Maanden, en niet meerder dan Zes Maanden, gevangen gezet, of anders naar bevinding aan den lyve gestraft worden.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 3den July 1818, het vyfde jaar zyner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur Generaal en Raden voornoemd.

(Was getekend) A. KIKKERT.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

(Was getd.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, in de Willemstad, op Pieter Maaÿ, Scharlo en aan de Overzyde dezer Haven, dato utsupra.

(Was getd.) W. PRINCE, Sec

Curaçao den 3den July 1818.

TALETTA PETRONELLA BEUTNER, wonende alhier, huisvrouwe van den thans uitlandigen Henry Hutchings, voor zoo veel des noods ten dezen geauthoriseerd met haren Curator Adlitus Claude Francois Römer, Postmeesterende Procureur voor den Hove van Civile en Criminele Justitie dezes Eilands, doet op bekomene speciale permissie en authorisatie van den Edelen Achtbaren Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie dezer Eilands, door my Deurwaarder en Geregts Bode, Ex Superabondantie,

Openlyk en by Edicte Dagvaarde voornoemden Henry Hutchings, thans uitlandig.

Tegen Donderdag ter Eerste Sessie van den Wel Edele Achtbaare Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie dezes Eilands, die wezen zal na den Eersten September 1818, des morgens ten tien uren.

Om te zien dienen van Interdit met de Reflectien daartoe behorende, en daarop te zien regt begeren:—Alles met de kosten ofte, &c.

TH. D. KOCK

D. & G. Bode.

Fiscaals's Kantoor, 10den July 1818.

DE ondergeteekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broodjen voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Franche Bröden 14, en

De Ronde Broden 15 oncen,

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Curaçao den 10den Juny 1818.

DE ondergetekende Kapitein van de schip CAROLINA, verzoekt de waarschouwt een ieder om niets aan de Equipage van gemelde schip te crediteeren, zullende niet betaald worden door,

AB BARTELS.

NOTIFICATIE.

BY President en Raden van Civile en Criminele Justitie dezer Eilands, ontvangen zynde eene missive van Zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden, van den 8sten Juny ll. waar by dit Collegie by uitsluiting word verklaart, competent in de Judicature over de gemeene landsmiddelen, des echter, dat in de procedures over dezelve zal gevolgd worden, de manier van procederen *de plano* gebruikelyk voor het Collegie van Commercie en Zeezaken, zoo is het dat President en Raden voornoemt, van deze dispositie elk en een ieder kennis geven, zullende van nu voortaan en in obedientie van gemelde besluit, een byzondere Rolle voor de gemeene middelen, by Raden Commissarissen gehouden en opgeroepen worden, dadelyk na den afloop der Executie Rolle.

En op dat niemand hier van onwetend zy zal deze ter gewone plaatse en wyze worden gepubliceerd, geaffigeert en voorts in de Courant geannonceert.

Aldus gedaan en gearresteerd in de Extraordinaire Raads Sessie, in 't Fort Amsterdam den 12den Juny 1818.

(was get.) J. J. ELSEVIER.
President.

(Onderstond) ter ordonnantie van denzelven.

(was get.) J. THIELEN,
Sec. Adm.

Gepubliceerd den 13den Juny 1818.

J. THIELEN.
Sec. Adm.

Actum Fiscaalaat op Curaçao den 23sten Juny 1818.

INTERDICT.

NADEMAAL aan den Adjunct Fiscaal dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden, door den Stads Chirurgyn, J. C. Schuler, is gerapporteerd geworden, dat verscheidene personeen van geringere klasse op dit Eiland subitelyk zyn gestorven aan de gevolgen van het eeten van zekere kleine visch *Soldatjes* alhier te lande genaamd, en daar het te duchten zy, dat zoo er van hooger hand hierin niet worde voorzien, vele der Ingezetenen door het eeten van dat soort van visch, 't welk voornamelyk in de Maanden Mei, Juny, July en Augustus zeer vergiftig alhier is, zich eenen ontydigen dood op den hals kunnen haalen; Zoo is het dat de Adjunct Fiscaal voornoemd met consent van Zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal en Gouverneur Generaal dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden, alle en een iegelyk alhier te lande *Interdiceert* om gedurende gemelde maanden de visschen onder den naam van *Soldatjes* bekend, te verkopen of te koopen; zullende jegens hen die dit Interdict mogten komen te violeeren, ingevolge de wet worden geprocedeerd.

H. R. HAVINGA.
Adj. Fiscaal.

Curaçao den 3den July 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT

WORDT by deeze aan een iegelyk, die het mogt aangaan, gewaarschouwt; dat de reekeningen van belasting aan Hoofd en Familie Gelden over de tweede Termyn dezes jaars 1818, betaald moet worden in de loop dezer Maand July; zullende de gene die daarna, na de expiratie van gemelde tyd, niet voldaan hebben door middel van reshten daartoe worden genoodzaakt.

MATH. SCHOTBORGH, a. s.
Ontvanger Generaal.

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Curaçao den 9den July 1818.
NAAR ST. THOMAS,
De welbekende snel zeilende schooner

DOROTHEA.
Zal stellig zeilen den 11den dezer (dezen dag.)
Voor vracht en passagie zich te vervoegen by Mr. Joseph Muller of aan het Pakhuis van
G. M. ELLIS.

Curaçao, 9th July, 1818.
FOR ST. THOMAS,
The well known fast sailing Schooner

DOROTHEA,
Will sail positively on the 11th inst. (this day.)
For Freight or passage, apply to Mr. Joseph Muller, or at the Store of G. M. ELLIS.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard zedert onze laatste.

INGEKLAARD—JULY.

3. golet Juliana, Graval, La Guayra
—— Maria, Jansen, Puerto Cabello
—— Harmonie, Starkenborgh, ditto
6. —— N. S. del Carmen, Malabe, ditto
bark Fortuin, Hansen, Spaansche kust
golet La Maria, Sena, Porto Rico
—— Cleantis, Fournier, Rio-de-la-Hache
—— Monteverde, Peros, Puerto Cabello
—— Maria, Ribas, La Guayra
7. —— St Theresa, Estrada, Coro
bark Allert, Sasportes, Spaansche kust
golet Pegasus, Daly, Porto Rico
8. —— Twee Vrienden, Louis, Aux Cayes
—— Admiraal van der Capellen, Diedenhoven, Jaquemel
10 —— Star, Penso, Aux-Cayes

UITGEKLAARD—JULY.

3. golet De Goede Hoop, Geysel, Jaquemel
bark St. Joseph, Rose, Dominica
golet Jan Hendrik, Danies, Spaansche kust
4. —— Admiraal Kikkert, Leon, Carthagena
8 bark De Goede Hoop, Eltina, Spaan. Kust
9. golet Tom, Low, Baltimore
—— Samuel Smith, Sayward, ditto

Zynar Majesteits fregat Euridice, kapitein Polders met een aantal vaartuigen onder convooy, kwam hier Zaturdag ll. van La Guayra en Puerto Cabello.

Het schynt uit berigten van de boven gezegde havens ontvangen, dat het raport in onzen laatsten bekend gemaakt, dat Brion een engagement met eene Spaansche vloot had gehad nauwkeurig is. Het wordt bevestigd, dat by werkelyk twee brikken had genomen, doch dat het schip, hy op sleeptouw had, wordt verondersteld te zyn de Sardina oorlogs sloep van Havanna naar de eene of andere havens van de Spaansche kust, met troepen zeilende.

Wy hebben Caracas Gazettes van de laatste dagteekening ontvangen, doch, zoo als gewoonlyk, vonden wy er niets in, dat werkelyk de vertaling waard was.

Een schooner eenigen tyd geleeden van de Spanjaarden genomen, was in commissie gesteld door Kapitein Jollie als kaper, dezelve strande aan de zuid oost point van Bonaire, Vrydag ll. Kapitein Jollie's vaartuig was ten dier tyde by dezelve, en zoo wy vernemen, nam er de stukken en eenige andere artikelen uit. De twee Gouvernements schoeners hwam hier gisteren, en bragt een Luitenant en vyf man van het gestrande vaartuig.

Met de schoener Intrepid hebben wy Jamaica papieren, tot den 16den July, uit dewelken wy eenige artikelen hebben uitgekozen, als het meest geschikt zyn, onzen lezeren belang in te boezemen. Deze journalen behelzen nieuws uit London, zins den 27sten April. Het meest in het oog loopend nieuws, zyn berigte, uit China, wegens een ernstig misverstand tusschen het Chineesche, bestuur en de Britsche handelaars, wegens aangebrachte smokkelary met kustvaarders; ook dat er een oproer was uitgebroken te Ceilon, om het voorgenomen oogmerk van eenen der afgezette familie op den thron te plaatsen. Een van de Civiele bedienden viel als een slacht offer, by de woede van het oproer.

In dezelver laatste voordeelen, in India, wordt er gezegd, dat de Britten veel buits hebben verkregen in geld, juweelen, bagage, olyphanten, kamcelen, paarden, militairet benodigdheden, &c. De Britten hebben in hun die service een corps troepen op dramedarissen gezeten.

Laatstleden Zondag den 5den dezer, zyn getrouwd, den Weledelen Gestrengen Heer J. M. van Eps, Tweede Luitenant by het Bataillon Jagers No. 11. met Jongevrouw Johanna Sophia Muller, dochter van den Weledele Heer G. G. Muller, Secretarismeester van alle Landa[illegible]

BULLETINS VAN DE BEVRYDINGS ARMEE VAN VENEZUELA.

Het volgende zyn extracten van de Bulletins van de "Bevrydings Armee" welke wy in onzen laatsten beloofd hebben voor oogen onzer lezers te leggen.

Het eerste gedateerd, Hoofd kwartier den 12den February, in het front van Calabozo, berigt, dat de Bevrydings Armee, met den oppersten bevelhebber aan het hoofd, den 31sten December van de stad Angustura naar het leger Apure marcheerde, en waar zich de divisien van Generaal Monagas, Sedeño en Paez, met hem zich Vereenigde. Den 12den kwamen zy in het front van Calabozo, waartoen het Hoofd kwartier van de koninge gezinde Armee was onder dadelyk bevel van Generaal Morillo. Dat er een gevecht plaats daar had gehad, waar de Spaansche Armee, bestaande uit de Huzaren Regimenten van Ferdinand, den VII. van de Unie van Navarra en Castilie, beloopende ongeveer 2000 man, geheel werd verslagen met het verlies van byna alle de Huzaren, de heift van derzelver Infanterie, en alle derzelver Grenadiers en ligte troepen. Het Regement van Castilie, dat aan de linker vleugel stond, ingevolge dat het zelve op Calabozo steunde, heeft het algemeen noodlot van de Spaansche Armee ontwekeen, en het gelukte het zelve in die stad te komen. De Bulletins vervolgen aldus, "De Generaal Morillo overvallen in het midden van uitgestrekte vlakten, door eene Armee, die 300 myles voort was gemarcheerd. Generaal Morillo valkomen geslagen, den eersten tyd dat hy zyn zwaard in Zuid Amerika uit de schedetrok, zonder immer eenen algemeenen veldslag te wagen, of eene decharge onzer fuseliers afte wachten. Generaal Morillo ontvlood byna geheel alleen het slagveld, na twee maal van den dood gered te zyn door de hulp van twee Huzaren, die de slagen afkeerden, die tegen hem door twee onzer lanciers gerigt werden. Generaal Morillo, de fiere bevrediger van Zuid Amerika, opgesloten in het midden punt van Venezuela, door zyne eigene stompheid, en onze buitengewone snelheid. Dit is het belangryk Tafereel dat de actie by Calabozo der Militaire wereld aanbied." Het verlies der Republikeinen, wordt op 20 man gesteld; onder de dooden is kapt. Brito, en onder de gewonden Lt. Colst. Melean en Blanca.

Dit bulletin is onderteekend door C, Soublette chef van de Generale Staf.

Het tweede is gedateerd Hoofd-kwartier Sombrero den 17den February, en behelst het volgende. Dat na de Nederlaag van generaal Morillo, den 12den, hy naar Calabozo was terug gekeerd, waar de Republikeinen de meest voordeeligste positie namen, om hem belegerd te houden en beroofd van alle hulp, hun hoofdkwartier is nu te Rastro.

Ten middernacht van den 15den verliet de vyand Calabozo, als zoo met overhaasting, dat zy alle hunne artillerie, een groot getal snapt hunen en een menigte ammunitie en zieke achterlieten, mevens derzelver pakhuizen en een groot aantal militaire goederen dat zy toen voorwaards rukte naar de stad Sombrero, waar zy voor het aanbreken van den dag aankwamen, dat zy door eene Republikeinse post gezien synde, daardoor de armee verordend werd dezelve te vervolgen. Den 16den ten 4 u. m. ontmoete zy een esquadron van de kavallerie op de velden van de Durieu, dragte eene kleine party uevalleria, die derzelver agterhoede dekte, in deroute, en drong het corps hult te houden; doch de nacht bevorderde derzelver aftogt, een groot getal dooden en gewonden, en meer dan 200 gevangene, was de uitslag der ontmoeting van het corps van de Van, met de geheele Spaansche colonie.

Dat de Republikeinse troepen den vyand vervolgden, gedurende den nacht en den zelve bereikte den 16den smorgens digt by de rivier Guarico. Daar namen zy bezit van eene sterke pozitie, betwelk eobter de brave infanterie niet afschrikte om een hartnekkigen aanval te beginnen, en dezelve een verschrikkelyk nadeel toe te brengen, de vyand verliet hun hare pozitien bovendien 150 gevangenen, en een groot aantal dooden en gewonden op de slagveld achterlatende; zy namen hunnen weg naar Barbacoa, betwelk zy den zelvenden nacht bereikte, en van daar naar Camatagua. Dat het verlies van den vyand zins de retraite van Calabozo tot dezer tyd, meer dan 800 man dooden gewonden en gevangenen beloopen, en dat van de Republikeinen gedurende dezen glansryken dag 80 man dooden en gewonde onderdewelke zyn, Lt. Col. Passoni, Adjt. Gen. van het hoofd-kwartier, Kapitein Arebalo and Lt. Gerardat van de Garde de Honor, Kapitein Urbina, Ramirez, en Rozales, en onder de laatste Brigadier General José Ascotegui, Compandant General [illegible] Kapitein Mo-

gares, Calmenores, Naranjo, en Pulido, Lt. Andara, en Ensign, Meliari, Sartago, Sancher en Bustillo.

Het bulletin van den 19den Maart zegt, dat na het voordeel van de 16den February de Generaal en Chef trachtende het uitgestrekte oord, het welk hy juist heeft bevryd te organiseeren, en de nodige orders te geven voor de bezitneming van San Fernando en de bevryding van de provintie Varinas, keerde by terug met de armee naar Calabozo waar hy den 22sten aankwam. De Generaal Paez werd afgezonden om deze operatien te beginnen, en den 26sten was hy reeds te San Fernando. Zyne Excellentie rukte voort tot Guadalinasa, St. José en San Francisco de Tisnados, en den 5den dezer vereenigde hy zich met de brigade Cavallerie onder generaal Zarasa. Den 7den begon de armee derzelver operatien tegen de hoofdstad, en den 22sten werden alle de Valleyen van Aragua bezet, terwyl de Republikeinsche voorposten te Cabrera en te Consejo stonden. De Generaal Morillo keerde naar Valencia terug, met het grootste deel zyner magt, en de Brigadier La Torre, die Villa de Cura bezet had, naar Vittoria en van daar naar Cocuisas, zonder den minsten tegenstand te doen. De Colonel Calzada werd gepositeerd te San Carlos, en Lopez in de Villa del Pao. Dat San Fernando den 7den door Paez met den bevelhebber en het geheele garnisoen, het welk die plaats verdedigde i. w. de batallion van Numancia, en de grenadiers van Varinas. Dat de Generaal Bolivar juist gereed, om decisive operatien tegen den vyand te maken, berigt ontving dat Monagas verpligt was geweest om Cabrera te verlaten, en naar Vittoria en Cagua te retireeren, en dat de Generaal Morillo zyaen magt te Calzada vereenigd hebbende, Maracay bezet. Zyne Excellentie trok hierom zyne troepen den 15den te Cocachico te zamen. Ten een uur des morgens van dezen dag marcheerde de armee en nam positie van het boven eind van Semen; een uur daarna verscheen de vyand en werd op ieder punt geheellyk afgeweezen, doch de Republikeinsche armee uitgelaten wegens derzelver voorspoed, hield een uit een vertpreide vervolgens op den vyand voor, tot dat zy zelven verstrooid werden, en nederhand een sterk corps de reserve ontmoet hebbende, worden zy in waanorders gebracht, en gedwongen het veldslag te verlaten, na eene overwinning behaald te hebben, het welk der Royalisten op een verlies van meer dan 600 [illegible] dooden, behalve een aantal gekwesten te staan kwaam, waar onder was Generaal Morillo zelf en zommige andere bevelhebbers en officieren. De snelheid der armee met de welke zy van Maracay voortrukte, de vermoeenissen die zy nu hadden ondergaan, en daar en boven het gebrek aan ammunitie, deed den Generaal en Chef besluiten om naar de vlakten terug te keeren, om de Cavallerie te reorganiseeren, het geen by ook dient en gevolge gedaan heeft, zonder den geringsten hinder van wege de vyanden te hebben. De Generaals Urdaneta en Valdez zyn ligtelyk in dit gevecht gewond. Het bulletin eindigt met het enthousiasme, en de belangstelling, die zich algemeen in ledere plaats jegens de bevrydings armee betoont, te bevestigen.

Het vierde en laatste is gedateerd in de nabyheid van Ortez, den 27sten Maart, en behelst een berigt van een gevecht op die plaats, waar de Royalisten schoon den meest voordeeligsten post, ten getale van 1000 man bezetteede, met groot verlies terug geslagen werden. By dit gevecht, zeggen de Republikeinen 30 man aan dooden en gewonden gehad te hebben onder de laatsten de Colonels Genaro, Nasques en den kapitein van de ligte Infanterie Don Fernando, Medino.

JAMAIKA.

Isten Juny.—Z. M. fregat Semiramis van 38 stukken, Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, K. C. B. van Sierra Leona Barbados en Martinique, kwam Zaterdag morgen te Port-Royal ten anker. Zy verliet Sr eerste plaats, den 28sten Maart, kwam in Carlisle Bay den 16den ll. zeilde van daar en lag by St. Pierres den 23sten waar dezelve drie uren verbleef. Als van Altavella, ten half uite des Donderdags morgen, overviel Sir een zeer bevige wind vlag, gedurende welke de boegspriet, voor en groote bramstengen neergestreden, en haar fokkemast bruk afschende. Gelukkig is niemand gekwetst, alhoewel alles toen ter tyde op het dek was.

De Schuitbemanning Hanny in de Aandeopt van 50 vaten, te zamen Bonaire gezeild, met eigendom, en huit passagiers van het Grabben Eiland, by Porto Rico uitgevaren, dat Schuitbemanning, door [illegible] hebben gepeild en hun schuit [illegible]

met eene lading aan boord, genomen by de Bay Matanza in het laatst van April, hier te Charlestown binnen den 2den l. zyn de in nood, hebbende gebrek aan provisien en water. Eene andere schoener was terzelfder tyd genomen, en naar Savannah opgezonden.

3den Juny.—Eene gewapende schoener, genaamd de Atrevida Mexicana, kapt. Landburgh, onder Mexicaansche vlag, kwam gisteren te Port-Royal ten anker, zy was, zoo wy vernemen, uitgezonden, een onderrigt te nemen, wegens de brik St. Jan de Baptist, genomen door een Independente kaper, die eenige dagen geleden in de haven kwam.

4den Juny—De schoener Atrevida Mexicana, in onze laatste genoemd, als binnen gekomen te zyn te Port-Royal, heeft in de Mona Passage, zonder tegenstand genomen, de Spaansche Gouvernements schoener El Romana van 5 stukken en 80 man.

9den Juny.—Den 30sten l. beneden de Little Caymanas, praaide de Republican, een Insurgente brik van 14 stukken, in 14 dagen van Aux Cayes, en vernam van dezelve dat zy op een Spaansch vaartuig had gejaagd van de Mozam bique passagie, door de Caymanas had gejaagd, doch dezelve gedurenden den nacht had uit het gezicht verloren.

De laatste berigten van Engeland melden, dat er eene andere expeditie naar Zuid Amerika, is uit gerust, in de rivier de Theems, Vyftien honderd man, behalve de officieren, zyn geembarkeerd.

Het Britsche Gouvernement heeft, tot schad ever goeding voor den eigenaar van een Fransch Guinea vaarder, wegens onregtvaardig nemen van zyn schip, den som van vyf en dertig duizend ponden sterlings bestemd.

10den Juny.—Wy vernemen van Honduras dat niets beslissend van wege het Britsch Gouvernement, betrekkelyk de overtuigde miadadigers van Barbados, die getransporteerd waren naar die bezitting aldaar, verscheidene maanden geleden ontvangen is. By derzelver eerste aankomst werd er eene poging gedaan om dezelven te landen, het welk de Inwoners weigerden, hierop ging het transport tot de Noordsche Triangels, waar zy eenigen tyd verbleven. Vyf en zeventig werden er vervolgens aan wal gezet, by Mahoe Key, onder op zicht van den adjunct Hospitaalmeester Thornton; hier hebben zy begonnen huizen voorzich zelven op te zigten, en de Key te bebouwen. Verscheiden van dezelven zyn gestoreen, en zeven werden in het transport gebruikt, om naar de tollen of gefegtigheden van het vaartuig te zien.

12den Juny.—Wy berigtteden in de Courant van den 22sten l. dat Aury eene landing op Samana gedaan had, en eenige troepen op dat Eiland gezampoerd. Doorde Rebecca hebben wy sedert berigt verkregen, dat op den 10den l. zeven zeilen van het Independente eskader eene poging deeden, om andere troepen te landen; wanneer zy door de inboorlingen werden terug gedreven met aanmerkelyk verlies, de booten zyn afgejaagd, nog van dezelven werden in den grond geboord, en een aantal menschen gedood of gewond, buiten de gevangenen.

Den 1sten dezer aan het oosteind van St. Domingo, werd een Spaansche Guineëschip naar Havanna bestemd, aan gevallen door twee Independente schoeners, waarna een hevig gevecht plaats had, hetwelk na een uur gedoerd te hebben, eindigde, dat een der schoeners zonk en de andere wegvluchtte. Evenwel door de uitwerkselen van het gevecht storten de meesten van den Spaanjaard kort daarna overboord.

15den Juny—Wy zyn bevolmagtigd te seggen, dat Zyner Majesteits schip Esk, kapitein Lennock, van Port Royal den 17den dezer zal zeilen, voor convooy naar Maracaybo, en Porto Cabello, vervolgens zal dezelve naar Barbados gaan.

Tydens Brion's eskader by de Eilanden lag, naby St. Bartholomeus, maakte de Gouverneur van dat eene Proclamatie bekend, verbiedende, de alle betrekking met den rebellen en alle prysgoederen, ingebracht uit de gezegde plantsagen, welk voorwendsel ook bestaande.

16den Juny.—Een brief van den Admiraal Brion, gedateerd de Vyf Eilanden den 5sten l. aan een Heer te St. Thomas gerigt behelst: "De laatste berigten gaven kennis, dat onze armen met vier duizend man is vermeerderd, en ik berecken, dat zy omtrent 10,000 by Caracas sterk is, behalve de magt onder den generaals Piar en Cedeño. Myne tegenwoordigheid op de kust, zal zoo ik hoop de zaak met de Royalisten afdoen. De eenige schuilplaats voor de Spanjaards zal dan Puerto Cabello zyn. Ik heb op het punt myne sterke blokkade met myn eskader te maken, te weten, Victoria (Vlaggeschip) 36 stukken, twee corvetten van 24 stukken en twee van de kleinere vaartuigen [illegible] Ik verwinde dagen zal ik aan de kust wezen."

Extract uit eene Depesche van den Admiraal Brion, aan den Commandant te St. Thomas in dato den 15den l.

"In deze zeeën zynde niet het grootste gedeelte van myn eskader, ben ik verpligt in gevolge bekomene orders, uw Gouvernement te berigten dat de havens van Cumana, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello en Maracaybo &c. in de bezitting der koningsgesinden, verklaard worden in staat van blokkade, zoo dat uwe Excellentie daarvan kennis mag geven aan de kooplieden van uw eiland.

"Eene Hoodson heeft uitgerust en zelfs gearmeerd kapers, zonder eenige authoriteit van het Venezuelaansche Gouvernement. Ik verklaar hem deshalve voor een zeerover, en daar het te wenschen ware, dat hy genomen zoude worden, zal ik orders geven aan myne kruissers om hem te onderscheppen. Uit dien hoofde deel ik dit berigtenede, wenschende harmonie te behouden, met de onderscheidene Gouvernementen, die in vriendschap met de Independenten in Zuid Amerika zyn.

LONDEN.

18den April.—Een byzondere brief van Madrid behelst, dat de tyd nog niet is bepaald, wanneer de Expeditie naar Zuid Amerika zal zeilen. Dikwyls is het opgemaakt, dat er aanmerkelyke wervingen door Spanje zyn gedaan, dat wapen fabrieken en de arsenalen in gedurige beweging zyn:—Rapporten van alle aard zyn wegens deze toerutsuigen in omloop, onder andere dingen, zegt men, dat de Spaansche verschillende met het Hof van Rio Janeiro ver zyn afgedaan.

Voorgenomen Koninglyke Huwelyk.—Lord Castlereagh verscheen voor de Balie van het Huis der Gemeente, met de volgende boodschap van den Prins Regent.

GEORGE, P. R.

"De Prins Regent handelende in den naam zyner Majesteit, oordeelt het regt het Huis der Gemeente te berigten, dat de huwelyks onderhandelingen, in werking zyn tusschen zyne koninglyke hoogheid den Hertog van Clarence, en de Princes van Saxe Meiningen, oudste dochter van den tegenwoordig regeerenden Hertog van Saxe Meiningen, en tevens tusschen zyne koninglyke hoogheid den Hertog van Cambridge en de Princesse van Hessen, jongste dochter van den Landgraaf Frederik, en nicht van den keurvorst van Hessen.

"Na het droevige ongeval, hetwelk de Prins Regent en de geheele natie ondergaan hebben, by het verlies van zyner koninglyke hoogheids beminde en eenig kind de Princes Charlotte, is zyne koninglyke hoogheid ten vollen overtuigd dat het Huis der Gemeente, gevoelen zal hoe wezenlyk noodzakelyk het voor de belangen van het land is, dat zyne koninglyke hoogheid in staat gesteld zal worden, om eenen behoorlyken onderstand te verleenen, aan zoodanigen zyner koninglyke broeders, als welken met toestemming van den kroon, een huwelyk hebben aangegaan. En daar zyne koninglyke hoogheid sooveele proeven ontvangen heeft, van de genegenheid van dit huis jegens zyner Majesteits persoon en familie, twyfelt by geenzins, over de toetreding en medehulp van dit huis, ten einde hem in staat te stellen de nodige maatregelen voor dit belangryke geval te nemen. "G. P. R."

Parys den 22sten April.—Het volgende, is het tableau van de verdeeling der sommen leitend voor de voornaamste reclameerende magten, voor den Hertog van Wellington bepaald. De laatste conferentie over dit belangryk onderwerp werd op Maandag l.l. gehouden. Niet alleen zyn de deel amatien in de sim begrepen, maar ook de aanstaande onkosten der geallieerde troepen, tot den maand October, wanneer derzelver tertrek bepaald is.

	Millioenen Livres.
Pruisen	52
Oostenryk	25
Hamburgh	20
De Nederlanden en Holland	33

Twintig millioenen zyn er tevens bygevoegd als eene compensatie voor de Nederlanden.

Geen opprityding man van eenig oord is er, zelfs geen Franschman, die een lof kwam weigeren aan de zachtmoedigheid, en de grootmoedigheid der geallieerde Souvereinen van Europa; de zaakverlusschap zal dezelve zekerlyk helde doen.

His Majesty's frigate Eurydice, captain Polders, with a number of vessels under her convoy, arrived here on Saturday last from La Guayra and Puerto Cabello.

It appears from intelligence received from the above ports, that the report published [illegible] having had an engagement with a Spanish fleet, was correct. It is stated that he had actually captured two brigs, but that the ship he had in tow, supposed to be a frigate, is said to have been the Sardina sloop of war, from the Havanna, proceeding to some port of the Main with troops.

Caracas Gazettes to the latest dates have been received, but on perusal we found nothing in them of a nature sufficiently interesting for translation.

A schooner, some time ago captured from the Spaniards, and commissioned by Capt. Jollie as a privateer, was wrecked on the south-east point of Bonaire on Friday last. Capt. Jollie's vessel was in company with her at the time, and we understand took out her guns and some other articles. The two Government schooners arrived here yesterday, and brought a lieutenant and five of the crew of the wrecked vessel.

By the schooner Intrepid we have received Jamaica papers to the 16th of June, from which we have selected such articles of intelligence as most likely to interest our Readers. These Journals contain London news to the 27th of April, the most prominent features of which are accounts from China of a serious misunderstanding between the Chinese authorities and the British traders, respecting reported smuggling by the country ships; and of an insurrection having broken out at Celon, for the avowed purpose of placing on the throne one of the deposed family. One of the civil servants fell a victim to the fury of the rabble.

In their recent successes in India, the British are said to have made much booty in money, jewels, baggage, elephants, camels, horses, military implements, &c.—The British have in their service a body of troops mounted on dromedaries.

LONDON.

April 18—A private letter from Madrid states, that the time is not yet fixed when the Expedition to South America will sail. Mean time, it is observed that considerable levies of men are making throughout Spain; that the manufactories of arms and the arsenals, are in continual activity; reports of all kinds are in circulation respecting these preparations; among other things, it is said, that the Spanish differences with the Court of Rio Janeiro are far from being terminated.

Paris, April 22.—The following is the tableau of the repartition of the sums determined on by the Duke of Wellington for the principal reclaiming powers. The last conference on this most important subject was held on Monday last. Not merely are the reclamations included in the sum total, but the attendant expences of the Allied troops until the month of October, at which period their departure is stipulated.

	Millions of Livres.
Prussia	52
Austria	25
Hamburgh	20
The Low Countries and Holland	33

Twenty millions are likewise added in form of compensation to the Low Countries.

There is no impartial man of any country, nor even of France itself, who can refuse those eulogiums to the moderation and magnanimity of the Allied Sovereigns of Europe, which posterity will be sure to ratify. By the wisdom and energy of the French Administration, the interior of the country is in a state which justifies the removal of the Army of Occupation, and no private feelings of interest, ambition, or revenge, prevents its being withdrawn at the minimum of the term assigned by the treaty.

Curaçao den 3den July 1818.

DE Ondergeteekende bereelt zich aan alle Ouders en Voogden, niet alleen voor het gewoon School onderwys in de Hollandsche en Fransche taal &c. maar ook in het Latyn Griks &c. ten einde eenen Jongeling tot het bywonen der Academische lessen bekwaam te maken. De Jongejuffrouwen zullen tevens gelegenheid hebben zich in naaid en handwerken te oefenen. De Jonge Heeren het boekhouden &c. De condition [illegible]

G. C. W. FADDENBURGH.

BULLETINS OF THE LIBERATING ARMY OF VENEZUELA.

The following are extracts from the Bulletins of the "Liberating Army" which we promised in our last to lay before our Readers.

The first, dated Head-quarters 12th February, in front of Calabozo, mentions, that the Liberating Army, headed by the SupremeChief, marched on the 31st December from the city of Angosturas towards the Lower Apure, and was joined by the divisions of Generals Monagas, Sedeño, and Paez, and on the 12th appeared in front of Calabozo, which was then the head-quarters of the royalist army, under the immediate command of General Morillo.—That an engagement took place here, where the Spanish army, composed of the regiments of hussars of Fernando VII. of the Union, of Navarra and Castillo, amounting to nearly 2000 men, was completely defeated with the loss of almost all their hussars, the half of their infantry, and all their grenadiers and light troops. The regiment of Castillo, which operated on the left, in consequence of its contiguity to Calabozo, had escaped the general calamity of the Spanish army, and succeeded in entering that city. The bulletin continues thus, "General Morillo surprised in the middle of immense plains by an army which has marched three hundred leagues off. General Morillo completely beaten the first time he has unsheathed his sword in South America, without ever attempting a general battle, or waiting a discharge from our fusiliers. General Morillo escaped almost alone from the field of battle, after having been twice rescued from death by the interpositions of two hussars, who warded off the blows which were directed against him by two of our lancers, General Morillo, the fierce pacificator of South America, blocked up in the centre of Venezuela in consequence of his own cowardice and of our extraordinary celerity. Such is the interesting picture which the action of Calabozo represents to the military world." The loss of the republicans is stated at 20 men; among the slain is Captain Brito, and among the wounded Lt. Cols. Melean and Blanca.

This bulletin is signed by C. Soublette, chief of the general staff.

The second is dated head-quarters Sombrero, the 17th February, and contains the following:—That after the defeat which General Morillo suffered on the 12th he returned to Calabozo, where the Republicans assumed the most advantageous positions to keep him besieged, and deprived of all assistance. Their head quarters were then at the Rastro.

That at 12 o'clock in the night of the 14th the enemy abandoned Calabozo, and so precipitately, that they left behind all their artillery, a large number of muskets, ammunitions and a number of sick, their stores, and a great quantity of military articles.

That they then moved forward to the town of Sombrero, where they arrived before daylight, and having been observed by the Republican posts, the army was ordered to pursue them. On the 15th at 4 P. M. a squadron of cavalry of the van met them on the plains of the Durioca, routed the small party of cavalry which supported their rear, and compelled them to halt; but night came on and favored their retreat. A large number of dead and wounded, and upwards of 200 prisoners was the result of the rencounter of the corps of the van with the whole of the Spanish column.

That the Republican troops pursued the enemy during the night and reached them next morning the 16th, near the river Guarico. There they occupied a strong position, which however did not deter the brave infantry from commencing an obstinate attack and cause them a horrible disaster. The enemy now abandoned their positions, leaving upwards of 150 prisoners behind them, and a vast number of dead and wounded on the field of battle; they took the way to Barbacoa, which they reached the same night, and proceeded to Camaguan. That the loss of the enemy since their retreat from Calabozo until this day amounts to upwards of 800 men, dead, wounded, and prisoners, and that of the Republicans during this brilliant journey to 80 men dead and wounded, among the first are Lt. Col. Passoni, Adjt. Gen. of the head quarters. Captain Arevalo and Lt. Gerardot of the Guard of Honor, Captains Urbina, Ramirez, and Rosales, and among the last Brigadier General José Anzoategui, Commandant General of the Guard of Honor, Lt. Col. Ponce, Major Gil, Captains Flores, Mejares, Calmenares, Naranjo and Pulido, Lt. Andara, and Ensigns, Meliori Serrano, Sanchez and Bustillo.

[illegible] with March says that after the [illegible] of the 16th February, the Supreme Chief, willing to organize the immense country which he had just liberated, and to give the necessary orders for the occupation of San Fernando and the pacification of the province of Varinas, returned with the army to Calabozo, where he arrived on the 23d. General Paez was directed to begin these operations, and on the 26th he was already in march towards San Fernando. His Excellency proceeded to Guadatinasus, St. José and San Francisco de Tisnados, and on the 5th instant he joined the brigade of cavalry under General Zarasa. On the 7th the army commenced its operations against the capital, and on the 22d all the Valleys of Aragua were occupied, while the Republican advanced posts were situated in Cabrera and at Consejo. General Morillo retured to Valencia with the greatest part of his forces, and Brigadier La Torre, who had been occupying Villa de Cura, to Victoria and thence to Cocuisas, without offering the least resistance. Col. Calzada was situated at San Carlos, and Lopez in the Villa del Pao. That San Fernando was taken by Paez on the 7th, with the chief and the whole of the garrison which defended it, the batallion of Numancia and the grenadiers of Varinas. That General Bolivar, while on the point of commencing decisive operations against the enemy, received intelligence that Monagas had been forced to abandon Cabrera and retreat to Victoria and Cagua, and that General Morillo having united his forces to those of Calzada, occupied Maracay. His Excellency therefore concentrated his forces on the 15th in Bocachico. At one in the morning of this day the army marched and took positions in the Siege of Semen; an hour afterwards the enemy appeared, and was completely discomfitured in every direction, but the Republican army, elated with their success, continued an individual pursuit of the enemy until they were themselves dispersed, and having afterwards met with a strong corps of reserve, they were thrown into disorder, and compelled to leave the field of battle, after having obtained a victory which caused to the Royalists a loss of upwards of 600 men in killed only, besides a number of wounded, among whom was General Morillo himself, and many other chiefs and officers. The celerity of the army's march from Maracay, the fatigues they had now undergone, and above all the want of ammunition, induced the General-in-Chief to return to the Plains to re-organize the cavalry, which he has done accordingly without suffering the least molestation from the enemy. Generals Urdaneta and Valdez were slightly wounded in this battle. The bulletin concludes with stating the enthusiasm and interest which was generally manifested in every place to the Liberating Army.

The fourth and last is dated in the vicinity of Ortez, 27th March, and contains an account of the battle given at that place, where the Royalists, although occupying the most advantageous positions, to the number of 1000 men, were foiled with great loss. In this action the Republicans are stated to have had 30 men killed and wounded, among the latter Colonels Genara, Nasques, and the captain of light infantry Don F. Medino.

JAMAICA.

June 1.—His Majesty's frigate Semiramis, of 38 guns, Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, K. C. B., from Sierra Leone, Barbados, and Martinique, came to anchor at Port-Royal on Saturday morning. She left the first-named place on the 28th March, arrived in Carlisle Bay on the 16th ult sailed on the 21st, and called off St. Pierres' on the 23d, where she remained three hours. Off Altavella, at half-past three on Thursday morning, she encountered a very heavy squall, during which she carried away her bowsprit, fore and main topmasts, and sprang her foremast. Fortunately no person was hurt, although all hands were on deck at the time.

Rear-Admiral Harvey, in the Antelope, 50 guns, had sailed from Barbados for the purpose of taking possession of Crab Island, near Porto Rico, in consequence of different privateers having lately carried their prizes and booty to that place.

June 2.—A large Spanish schooner, prize to the Buenos Ayrean ship of war La Union, Capt. Brown, with a valuable cargo on board, captured off the Metzenas the latter end of April, put into Charleston on the 2d ult. in distress, being in want of provisions and water. Another schooner was captured at the same time, and ordered for Savannah.

June 3.—A schooner of war called the Atrevida Mexicana, Capt. Lindbergh, under Mexican colours, in five days from off the Cape of St. Thomas, came to anchor at Port Royal. [illegible] been sent to enquire respecting the brig St. John the Baptist, captured by an Independent cruiser, which came into port some days since.

June 6.—The schooner of war Atrevida Mexicana, mentioned in our last to have arrived at Port Royal, had captured in the Mona Passage, and without resistance, the Spanish Government schooner El Romana, of five guns and 80 men.

June 9.—On the 30th ult. off the Little Caymanas, the Shearwater boarded the Republican, Insurgent brig, of 14 guns, in 16 days from Aux Cayes, and understood from her that she had chaced a Spanish ship from the Mozambique passage down to the Caymanas, but had lost sight of her during the night.

The latest accounts from England state that another expedition for South America, with British adventurers, was fitting out in the river Thames. Fifteen hundred men, exclusive of officers, had embarked.

The British Government have paid, in justice to the owner of a French Guineaman, for her improper capture, the sum of thirty five thousand pounds.

Eleven hundred and fifty vessels entered the port of Liverpool from Jan. the 1st to March 31st.

June 10.—We learn from Honduras, that nothing decisive had been received from the British Government respecting the Barbados convicts who were transported to that settlement several months since.—On their first arrival an attempt was made to land them, which the inhabitants resisted, and the transport proceeded to the Northern Traingles, where they remained some time. Seventy five were afterwards sent ashore on Mahoe Key, under the superintendance of Hospital Mate Thornton, and had commenced erecting houses for themselves and cultivating the Key. Several of them had died, and seven were employed in the transport, attending the duties of the vessel.

June 12.—We stated in the Courant of the 22d ult. that Aury had effected a landing on Samana, and had encamped some troops on that Island. By the Rebecca we have since derived information, that on the 10th ult. seven sail of the Independent squadron attempted to make another landing of troops, when they were repulsed by the inhabitants with a severe loss, every boat load of men having been driven off, six of which were sunk, and a number of men killed and wounded, besides many made prisoners.

On the 1st inst. off the East-end of St. Domingo, a Spanish Guineaship, bound to the Havana, was attacked by two Independent schooners, when a severe engagement took place; which after an hour's duration, ended in one of the schooners being sunk, and the other steered off; but from the effects of the contest, her masts shortly after went overboard.

June 14.—We are authorised to state, that his Majesty's ship Esk, Capt. Lennock, will sail from Port Royal on the 17th inst. as convoy to Maracaybo and Porto Cabello, and that she will afterwards go on to Barbados.

At the time that Brion's squadron were lying at the Five Islands, near St. Bartholomew's, the Governor of that Colony issued a Proclamation prohibiting all communication with them, and forbid any prize goods from being brought from said places under any pretence whatsoever.

June 16.—A letter from Admiral Brion, dated at the Five Island's, the 1st ult. to a gentleman at St. Thomas's, says.—"The last accounts state that our army had been increased by 4,000 men, and I calculate by this time they are about 10,000 near the Caracas, not including the forces under Generals Paez and Cedeño, and my presence off the coast will, I hope, conclude the affair with the Royalists. The only refuge for the Spaniards will then be Puerto Cabello. I am about enforcing a rigid blockade with my squadron, viz.: the Vittoria, (flag ship) 36 guns, two corvettes of 26 guns, and various others of less calibre, independent of smaller vessels. In a few days I shall be on the coast."

Extract from a Dispatch from Admiral Brion to the Commandant at St. Thomas's dated the 1st ult.

"Being in these seas with the greater part of my squadron, I agreeably to orders, inform your Government that the ports of Carenero La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaybo, &c. in the possession of the Royalists, are declared in a state of blockade, so that your Excellency may give notice of the same to the merchants of your Island.

"One Haddon has armed and fitted out privateers, without any authority from the Venezuelian Government. I therefore declare him a pirate, and as it would be very desirous that he should be apprehended, I shall give directions to my cruizers to intercept him. If therefore you can obtain this information, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Antilles."

Sir, Port au prince August 3th 1818

This is to advertise you of my having drawn on the department of State, for the sum of five hundred dollars, in favor of Isaac Clap.

$500.00

Your most respectfull and very obt. Sr.

J Lewis

To the Hon.ble J. Q. Adams

Department of State.

Lewis J. Augs. 1818.

Read Sept 22
Ack. Oct. 8.

Has drawn for $500

The Hon. John Q. Adams
Secretary of State
Washington

Oct 8.
Receipt acknowledged.

Bill in favor of
Isaac Clapp for 500 Dolls

Port au Prince August 7th 1818

Sir,

The Buenos Ayrean Brig of War General San Martin, commanded by José Guillermo Estifano has left her captain in this city and put to sea; the intentions of the crew being without doubt to commit piracies on the vessels of all nations, I have deemed it highly necessary to lay the above information before the Department of State.

I have the honor of assuring you of my very high consideration & respect

Lewis

To the Hon.ble J. Q Adams
Department of State.

Sir

Lenox, South. Post mas'r. 7 Aug. 1828

Rec'd Aug. 10.

Pittsfield repeal Lyon Post mas'r

Free

Hon. John Q. Adams

Secretary of State

Washington

Hon.ble John Q. Adams

Sir

Permit me to Inform you that its my intention to leave The bed to which I have been many days confined, as soon as I can be Transported to a Stage Coach — Allow me Sir to solicit the favour of you instructing Mr. Pleasanton, To settle my demand against The Department — In doing this you will relieve one from unhappy embarrassment

I have the honor to assure you of my very high Consr. & Respt.

Port au Prince August 22 1818

Sir, This is to advertise you of my having drawn on the department of State for the sum of Two Hundred dollars in favor of Isaac Clapp.

Your most respectful and very Obt Servant

Jno Davis

To the Hon the J. Q. Adams
Dept of State

Lewis J. Aug 22. 1818.

Recd Sept. 2
Ackd Oct. 8.

Has drawn for $500.

Octo: 8.

Receipt
acknowledged.

The Hon. the J. Quincy Adams
Dept of State
Washington

Bill in favor of Isaac
Clapp for 500 Dolls.

Special Agent J. Lewis. 43

Port au Prince Sept.r 26th. 1818

Sir,

This is to advertise you of my having drawn on the dept. of State for the sum of Five hundred dollars in favor of Capt.n John Dunnel

Your most respectful and very Obt. Sv.t

J. Lewis

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Hon^ble
John Quincy Adams
Dep.^t of State.

Sir

Allow me to transmit for your perusal and consideration the following statement of facts connected with my appointments under the Government of the United States.

On the 8.^th of June 1815 M.^r Monroe did me the honor to communicate in a friendly & confidential letter that the President had decided to employ me in an Agency of considerable trust in the Spanish provinces, to commence with one to Christophe at Cape Henry (St. Domingo) at an allowance of Three Thousand dollars per annum. I beg leave to refer you to that letter for further information on the subject. ——— In consequence of the order which it contained I abandoned all other pursuits for a maintenance, and prepared myself for a voyage to Cape Henry, in the expectation that a Government vessel would be ordered to take me out; - finding none ready, however, and being desirous to depart without delay, - I solicited & received the pecuniary aid of my friends, with the view to the preparing

of an embarkation to the before mentioned place:-
The state of the Trade to it was such, as well as
the infamous conduct of it's chief magistrate,
that it was with the utmost difficulty that
I could persuade any person to hazard to it
even a voyage of an inconsiderable state ——
In the mean time, after having prepared
to depart at a large expense, I received
information from the Department of State
that my contemplated visit to Cape Henry
had become unnecessary by the release of
Mr Duplessis, which had taken place at
the instance of the Governor of New Orleans,
who had despatched a Public Vessel and
demanded him. —— In consequence of this
disappointment and not a little sacrifice
this project was abandoned: — I then sought
to get a conveyance to some part of Venezuela,
but difficulties of the same insurmountable nature
presented themselves; it was impossible to enlist
a merchant in a Voyage to that Country: — I then
applied to the Department of State, to the Navy
Department & to the Navy Board; & requested the
acting Secretary of the Navy & Commodore Rodgers
to communicate to the Department of State, the
impossibility of my getting to the place of my
destination unless sent out in a Public
Vessel — I was told in reply that the "Congress"
Frigate would visit the Coast of Terra Firma, —
I immediately applied to Com.e Bainbridge requesting
to be informed as to the probable time of her
sailing and prepared myself again at much

expense to proceed to Boston, when I received a letter from him informing me that the destination of the Ship had been changed that she was ordered to sail immediately in pursuit of the Spanish Vessels that had fired on the U.S. sch[r] Firebrand and that I could not get there in time to join her. — I lost no time in writing to the Department requesting I might be sent out in some vessel or other — at length I received from M[r] Homans a promise that I should go out in a Government Brig, and an injunction to be prepared — Soon after which I received a letter from M[r] Rush saying that the vessel to carry me out could not be designated until the return of the President from his Northern Tour. — I did not neglect to make my anxiety known to the Navy department as well as to the Navy Board, soliciting also to be informed when an opportunity should offer for me to embark — I received a letter from M[r] Rush about this time inquiring whether it still comported with my wishes to depart on my mission, — to which I replied in the affirmative — I now waited with anxious expectation for an order to embark in some U. S. Vessel — In this state of uncertainty I remained unoccupied until I received your orders to depart for St Domingo in the U S Sloop "Hornet" — whither I proceeded without loss of time, and there remained exercising my functions until a severe sickness

rendered it absolutely necessary that I should leave the Island, as will appear by the enclosed certificate; and from which I have scarcely recovered — Under all these circumstances I love to believe, and most earnestly solicit that the original intentions of the President relative to my allowance will prevail — and that you will be pleased to signify it to me accordingly

I have the honor to assure you Sir, of my very high consideration and respect.

Lewis

City of Washington
Jany 25th 1819

Lewis Jacob esqr Jan: 25. 1819.
Rec. 26th.

His allowance as Agent of the U. States.

Commodore Jacob Lewis Relation to the Contingent Expenses of Foreign Intercourse &c.

To Treasury Warrants

For No.	785	dated	13 June 1816	Dollars 1.500. "
"	" 5778	"	14 July 1818	625. "
"	" 5868	"	5 Augt. "	500. "
"	" 6170	"	6 October "	1000. "
"	" 6171	"	" " "	625. "
"	" 172	"	13 February 1819	500. "
				Dollars 4.750. -

Treasury Department
Registers Office March 13. 1819

John S. Law
Justus Reg

sailed 31. March from Ny
arrived 15 Nov at Marblehead } in 1818.

The enclosed are additional Papers in the case of Commodore Lewis submitted for the decision of the President upon his account.

He claims Compensation at the rate of 3000 Dolls per annum from the time of his appt in 1816 to the time of his Return, in November or Dec 1818, from St. Domingo, and perhaps to this time: and the President has now all the Papers in the Case.

(D. of S. March 20. 1819.

Commodore Lewis's case.

with a letter from Mr Romans in support of it.

47

D.r The U States in account with

To amount of Salary as Agent for Commerce and Seamen in the Spanish Provinces and Hayti as p.r Letter of appointment bearing date June 8.th 1816 – up to the period of my landing in the town of Marblehead which was in Novem.r 8.th 1818 – making two years and six months at Three thousand Dollars p.r annum ——— $7,500

To amount advanced American Mariners in distress as p.r vouchers ——— 411

$7911

Jacob Lewis ——— Dr.

By amount of Salary received at different times ——— $5000

Ballance ——— 2911

$7911

Errors Excepted

Washington
March 4th 1819

J Lewis

James Monroe
President U. States

Sir

On consequence of a conversation with Com Rodgers who after becoming acquainted with all the facts bearing on my case, I am induced again to trouble you, he with and thinks that there is a misconception of the subject in the Department, and recommends my presenting to you a statement. Previous to your department I have the honor herewith to do so, I have not regularly my Salary as I draw for it according to the letter of Credit given to me to draw Quarterly or yearly & may best state my Convenience the amt due to me is $2911 This for my last years services, my family are 1500 $ for their support, I made an application stating of what was due to me to that amt previous to my leaving there

on the subject of my not going to Terra firma
I convinced the Commodore, that it was attualy
impossible, for me, for the following reasons, that
my mission to St. Domingo, was not a Secret
I thought could make open Proposals to engage persons
To enter into an Expedition,
But being disappointed in that, I could not attempt the
same thing, with respect to my further destination, being
of a Confidential Nature, (for instance Sir)
I could not by way of endeavour to a merchant set-
: forth to him, that I was Commissioned for that purpose
that by proposing such an Expedition, they probably
would make money, & have their property protected,
This was impossible without disgracing myself, and without
it, it was absolutely impossible for me to succeed
I beg most humbly your forgiveness for troubling you so
frequently, but really — Possibly I feel my reputation
involved in this question, as well my little means for
defraying my expences —

I have the honor
To assure you of my high
Consid.n for Prof.l Dep.t

Sunday

J. Lewis

Lewis Jacob to the President

Sunday (Mar: 29. 1819)

on the subject of his a/c.

Letter missing

Dec 4 - 1922 —

52

Hon. John Quincy Adams

Perth Amboy May 11th 1829

Sir:

When I last had the honor of an interview with you, on the subject of my claim, It was by you observed, that there existed no evidence in the office of State of my having exerted myself in any way to procure a Conveyance to the place of my destination under any appointment or of my ever having received any measurement from the department that a Conveyance should be furnished me on board a U.S. Vessel. That if I possessed documents to that end, and would forward them, that they should be forwarded to the President whenever he may be, and that any Consideration to which they were entitled, should be paid to them,

In consequence of such assurances, I have the honor herewith, to inclose a letter from the acting Secretary of the Navy, which

trust will be admitted in Compleat exculpation
to the second fact, above stated, I also enclose
two of Colonel Proctor's private letters which, more
satisfactorily than
any
any other matter which they Contain, I have
hoped, that you may not be troubled to read
the original one from the many depositions
ing private, I will thank you to return it
me. I have little more to add to what
have before stated to you, either by letter
or in person
believing as I do from the last Conversation
had with you on the subject, that the
whole abstract of the Evidence which I have
the honor to transmit to you, the doubts
& Question originated
Leave to believe therefore, that it's existance
will destroy all doubts which might have
risen relating to my Conduct, and I hope
most seriously, that I shall not only stand
acquitted of an indirect charge, of a violation
of duty as an officer; but in addition thereto
have a place in your Consideration & good opinion

and have the honor of receiving from
you the mandate for the reward so
justly due to me, from my Country and
Government
I will Cheerfully declaring on the honor
of an officer, that all I have stated
To the President or the department
Respecting my Exertion to depart on my
mission is true,
And that I did not in any way whatever
Employ myself during the [illegible] in
Question, because I considered myself as
much in the service and pay of my Government
as when I was fighting the battles
and if I had been otherwise Informed by
the department I should Reciprocally have
employed myself in some other pursuit

I have the honor to assure
you of my very high Consid
& respect

J Lewis

Lewis, Jacob — Perth Amboy, 14 [illegible] 1819.

Rec'd 17th.

~~Lewis Jacob. Perth Amboy~~
~~Do 14 April 1819.~~
~~Recd 17th.~~

Sends copies of letters concerning his
affrs. (4 sheets) — one with date July 1st.

56

Navy Department
August 5th 1816.

My dear Sir

I reply in haste to your friendly letter of the 3 inst.— Mr Bourne is considerd as attached to the Guerriere but that Ship is in ordinary and uncertain when she may be ordered into service the Congress Capt Morris is ordered to the Pacific, do not know if Morris will go, as he has his choice, nor can I tell who may go in his place, if he declines— I think however that Morris will like to go—

I suggested your appointment for Spanish service and I hope you will make good business of it— by preparing as no time will be lost to get the Ship away by first of next month—

~~— or his friends have been paving the way for his reception in this country a long time probably with the double motive of getting rid of him— I have a long letter on the subject from a Correspondent in Paris received by some ship, by this day's mail—~~

Yours Cordially
Signed Benjamin Homans

P. Lewis Esqr

Navy Department
21st August 1817.

(private)

My Dear Sir

Upon receipt of your letter of the 18th I called upon Mr Rush, and with his consent I now inform you, that the John Adams will go to the Gulph of Mexico, and probably pass through the Turks Island passage, it will cause no delay to land you at a Port in St Domingo, the most convenient for you to pass over to the Main, or direct to your destination

I therefore suggest to you, to

to write an official letter to the Secretary of State saying that as you understand that such a step is to be taken, and that as you are desirous of executing your appointment without delay, you request of the Secretary to make application to the Navy Department for permission to imbark in the Ship, and to be landed at a convenient Port in Hispaniola - upon which he will immediately act - the John Adams cannot go so far out of the way as Caracca's, and the Congress is now upon this same route, which claims no occasion for it - I will attend to the Business, and I think you may make your arrangements accordingly -

Yours truly

Saml Lewis Esq, (Signed) Benjamin Homans

New York

Washington 10 Oct. 1817

My Dear Sir

[redacted] and the preceding have lain before me, without a possibility of my taking them up to answer. I am in eternal confusion and hurry with double duty on my shoulders, and almost incessant interruption -

Martin Lee has promised me ten times, to look over his account settled with your Brother, to ascertain payment of the Bill, this has caused me to wait [redacted] - When I have had leisure to call upon Mr. Adams, he has been engaged, and it was not until yesterday I could see him, he says he has written to the President, and to know if any further instructions to you will be necessary - I will send you immediately an order for Hently to

to take you on board the John Adams and touch at Port au Prince – but another arrangement may suit you and me better, that is to go in the Brig Enterprize with Kearny, she is ordred to be immediately prepared for the Gulph station, and less would be said about her stopping for you, than the Ship, as I take upon myself the measure and you know she must be authorized by his orders to do so – if you are willing, I should prefer you to go in the Enterprize, and the time of sailing will be about the same – I must close or wait a week longer, for I am every moment interrupted –

Yours truly

(signed) Benjamin Homans

Com Lewis –

Navy Department
16 Oct 1817.

My Dear Sir

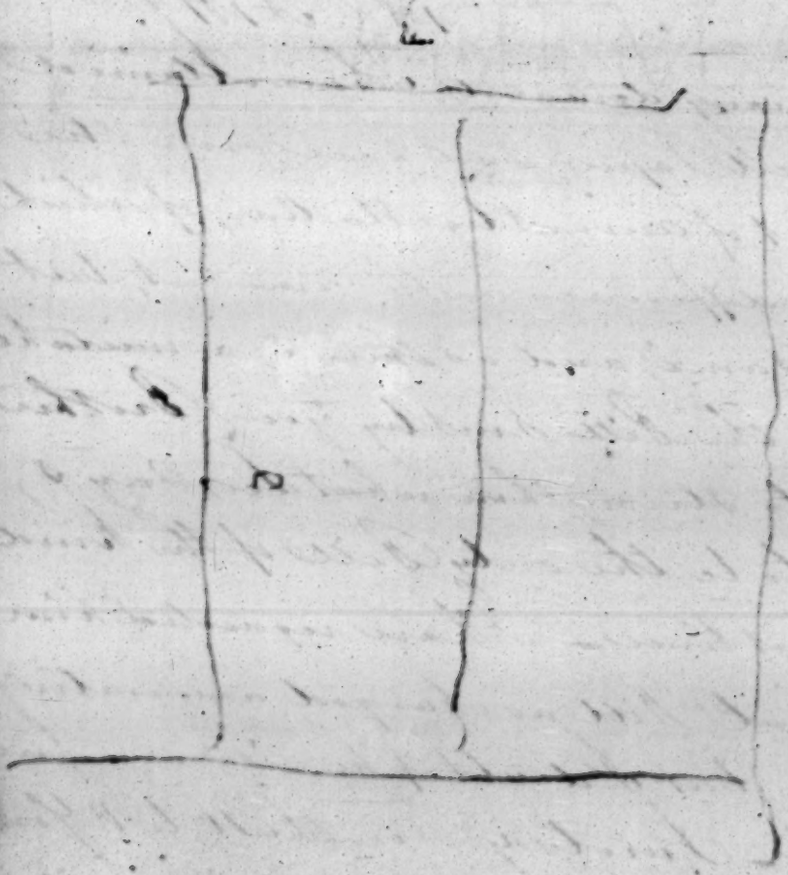
After many demands, I have obtained from Dr the enclosed Papers, and have seen the original Statement of account by Martini, of which this is a copy, there is difference in the amount, but he insists it is the same, and so there is a mistake in the receipt and the Bill sent by your Brother it would appear to strengthen what Dr says, as he declares it to be the only Bill of the kind that he had at that time – I have requested him to find the original Bill as charged amounting to $312 to compare, but I doubt if he will give himself the trouble – I wrote you on the 10 to N York your Letter from Amboy of 12 is received – but all you say about the Corps, is not applicable to your case – She sailed from Boston in haste after the Tunbrand affair, to cruize in the Gulph

and her going afterwards to St. Domingo, and the Main, was merely accidental, and arose from the President's decision to send out Tyler to the Cape and for the Ship to touch at Port au Prince to deliver Despatches, to the Agent there, who had previously left. I will post all right when I hear from you further.

Yours truly & obt. Servt.

(Signed) B. Hennig.

Wm. Davis Esq.



Light Barrique Sloop
Capt. of mes 15 Tons. 1819.

58

Department of State
July 15. 1817

Sir

I beg leave to return herewith, the letter from Mr. Robinson enclosed in yours to me of the 10th of this month—

It is written in a way to raise the most favorable impressions of the writer, if his merit were not otherwise known at this department— I have to add, that whatever measures may be found practicable for his relief, will be cheerfully adopted—

I should be happy to have it in my power to point out a conveyance to South America of which you might avail yourself to proceed on your destination. but it is not.

I have the honor to be
With great respect
Sir Your obdt
[signed] Richard Rush
acting Secretary

Jacob Lewis Esq.

over

Department of State
September 16. 1817.

Sir

Your letter of the 9 of this month has been received. The return of the President is now looked for daily, and I beg to state, that a final answer to the request contained in your letter cannot be given until after his arrival.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect
Your ob.t Serv.t
(Signed) Richard Rush
Acting Secretary

Jacob Lewis, Esquire.
Perth Amboy.

with Commissioner Lewis'
Letter of May 14. 1819.

Richard Rush Esq

59

Copy

Sir

In reply to your enquiry of the 21 of April, I have to observe, that I had once been on the eve of departure for St. Domingo, at the very moment, I rec'd. information from the Department, that it became necessary for me to proceed thither - finding it impossible to prevail on Merchants to expedite a vessel for the Coast of Venezuella, I had determined to take passage in the Congress Frigate believing, she was destined for the Pacific Ocean, & was prepared to join the Ship at Boston, I was informed her destination was changed - A few days previous to receiving your letter of enquiry, being informed by Capt. Downs of the Ontario that his Ship was ordered for service, I had written to Com. Rodgers to be informed whether that Ships destination was any where near Tierra firma or else St. Domingo, as I was very desirous of being cast in some place on the shore of either, for if it should be at the latter, I believed I could get down from there with more facility than from here, indeed from here direct was impossible,

EDWARD COLES

JULY 1816

RUSSIA

Hamburg December 14. 1816

Dear Sir

I was detained in St. Petersburg, waiting for Mr Harris's Despatches, until the 17th November, which being just the period of the setting in of the winter, I have had a very tedious and an extremely disagreeable journey from thence hither; having had very bad roads, and found very great difficulty, and a detention, in very unpleasant situations, of eight days in the crossing of several rivers, from the floating and soft state of the Ice; through which in several instances I had to cut my way at great expence, and in some to pass at very great hazard.

On my arrival here three days since I had the good fortune to find the fast sailing American Ship, Fame, Capt Mix, bound to New York, ready for sea, and detained in the Emb[ou]re by the Ice, of which, a thaw for the last 48 hours attended with a considerable quantity of rain, having now freed the river she will immediately proceed to sea. As I forward despatches from the Russian Govt to Mr Daschkoff, I shall take from Capt: Mix duplicate receipts, and forward one of them to Mr Harris at St. Petersburg.

Mr Harris gave me his Despatches in duplicate, with directions to forward them by American Ships, either from this place or Amsterdam, or some other port where I could find a vessel soon about to depart for the U.S. There being no other ship here but the Fame, I shall proceed to Amsterdam, in which port, it is said, there are several American vessels.

In an interview I had with Count Capprodistria the day before I left St. Petersburg, he charged me particularly to convey to the President the friendly feelings of the Emperor, and his sincere and earnest desire to preserve the very best relations with the United States; to which he added that the President could not but see strongly evinced these dispositions in what he had done and should do in terminating Koskoff's unpleasant affair. He then gave me distinctly to understand that the Emperor had determined to recall Daschkoff, Koskoff's, not less from a conviction of the impropriety of their conduct, than from a desire to have persons in their places who should be more agreeable to the Government of the United States.

From all I could learn, from different sources in St. Petersburg, the ground assumed by the Emperor, of the privileges of a consul, and the precipitate and harsh measure of excluding the American Minister from his court, produced great surprise, and much conversation among the Diplomatic Corps, not only all of whom, but even his own Ministers of State, differed in opinion with him, and disapproved of the course he pursued. This, and a probable conviction of the impropriety of ~~his~~ what he had done, as is well known made him anxious, long before my arrival, for an occasion which might afford him some pretext for retracing his steps, he therefore seized with eagerness the one presented by the dispatches I took to do so, and to restore the Diplomatic relations of the two Countries to their former friendly footing.

While in St. Petersburg I spoke without reserve of the character and conduct of Mr. Daschkoff. I found he had but little standing with any, but all were surprised at what I stated. His

conduct in relation to the late war between the United States and England was that which seemed most displeasing to those connected with the Government, whose feelings it is well known are not at all favourable to England.

After remaining a week or two at Brussels, which is now the residence of the King and Court of Holland, I shall proceed to Hanau, and from thence in the Spring to England, and in the fall return to the United States.

I have not had the pleasure of seeing scarcely any American Newspapers since my arrival in Europe, and non later than the 15th of September. I am therefore very ignorant of what has been doing, but have no doubt every thing has gone favourably to the interest of the Country and wishes of our friends. I need not congratulate you on your election, of which I have not the least doubt, for you know what sincere and real heart felt satisfaction it affords me to see you at the head of our Nation.

I beg you to present my best respects to Mr. Monroe and believe me to be with great respect and sincere regard your friend

Edward Coles

James Monroe esq:
Sec. of State

Amsterdam Dec. 23. 1816

Dear Sir

On the 15th instant I delivered to Captain Mix, of the American ship Farm, at Harlingen, and bound to New York, the original copy of Mr Harris's dispatches to you. I have since come on here, to look for another American ship, by which to forward the duplicate copy, which I now have the pleasure of doing by "the Emperor of Russia" Capt: West bound to Baltimore. As the Farm is a remarkably fine ship and a very fast sailer I deem it unnecessary to repeat here what I wrote you by her and shall not therefore trouble you with more than the assurances of my very great respect and regard -

Edward Coles

Amsterdam
Dec: 23. 1815.

Edward Coles Esq

James Monroe

Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington

Barely refers to
former letters, cover-
ing dispatches from
Mr Harris. —

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF LATIN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

August 31, 1923.

IB

Dear Mr. Salmon:

In returning to the files this volume of the W. G. D. Worthington despatches I feel impelled to call to your attention, what probably has long ago been known to you, the fact that the volume appears to be mis-marked as Volume I of despatches from the Argentine ~~Government~~ Republic. You, of course, know that he was not a regular diplomatic representative and that Argentina was not recognized until long after the termination of his mission. Further, as a mere Special Agent, he reported not only from Buenos Aires but a number of the documents herein contained were written by him while at Santiago, and reported conditions in Chile and Peru. I can see no more reason for having this considered a volume of despatches from our regular Mission in Argentina than the volume of papers of J. B. Prevost, who was in these countries during a part of Worthington's residence there, and for several years following, and who, like Worthington, dated some of the despatches in Argentina and some in Chile, and also Peru, which last country Worthington did not visit, though he reported upon it from Chile. It would be more logical, of course, for Prevost's correspondence to be considered despatches from Chile or Peru than from Argentina, since most of his letters

ters came from the two west coast countries.

Mentioning the Prevost letters in this connection also leads me to ask, which question too has probably been asked before, why the Prevost letters are not filed in the Index Bureau. The same question might be asked regarding the volume of "Papers Relative to the Revolted Spanish Provinces". I do not see why there should be any essential difference in the classification or filing of the Worthington and the Prevost volumes.

Wm R Manning

WRM:FGS

LA

W. G. D. WORTHINGTON

JANUARY 23, 1817

BUENOS AYRES

See Vol. 1, parts 1 and 2.
Despatches Argentine Republic (Buenos Aires, Chile and Peru)